# The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,928.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 1. 1798. [PRICE SIXPENCE.


## Theatre-Royal.

On SATURDAY, March 3d, will be presented,
A Comedy, called
LOVE MAKES A MAN.
Don Lewes, *alias* Don Choleric Snapshort, Mr LEE LEWES;
Carlos, Mr WOODS;
Angelina, Miss GOUGH.
To which will be added A FARCE, called
A MOGUL TALE,
OR,
THE DESCENT OF THE BALLOON.
Johnny the Cottar, Mr ROCH;
Fanny, the Cottar's wife, Mrs KEMBLE.

On MONDAY the 5th of March, will be presented,
By desire of Her Grace the DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUGH,
THE HEIR AT LAW,
WITH
HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

*FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR LEE LEWES,*
On WEDNESDAY, March 7. will be presented,
A Comedy, called
KNOW YOUR OWN MIND.
Between the fourth and fifth Acts, Mr LEE LEWES will speak a PARODY on the 16th Ode of the second Book of Horace.
End of the Play, Mrs HINDMARSH will sing "SWEET BIRD," accompanied on the Violin by Mr BIRD.
After which Mr LEE LEWES will give a Whimsical Story in Pindaric Verse, respecting
BENJAMIN BOLUS,
OR,
THE NEWCASTLE APOTHECARY.
With a FARCE, as will be expressed in future advertisements.
Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes to be taken at the box-office of the Theatre-Royal.

☞ Mr KEMBLE respectfully informs the Nobility, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public, That Mr HARRIS, the Patentee of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, has kindly granted him a manuscript copy of the last New Comedy, now performing to crowded houses, called
HE's MUCH TO BLAME.
It arrived by the mail this day, and will be brought forward, with all possible dispatch, for the benefit of Mrs KEMBLE.

The Reviewers and the Public Papers, speaking of this Comedy, pronounce it, in point of purity and strength of language, delicacy of sentiment, originality of characters and situations, intricacy of plot, and highly comic occurrences, to be the most correct, and most chaste effort of the Drama, that has been presented to the Public for very many years; on that account, his respect for the Edinburgh audience, made Mr Kemble more than usually anxious to obtain it. He has always found his affiduity for their amusement amply repaid, nor has any idea of expence occasioned him to omit any opportunity of gratifying them. The honourable patronage by which he has been supported in his trying situation, is the most convincing proof of their approbation of his conduct; and the Public may be assured of the best exertions, and best gratitude of one who is truly sensible of his obligations, and ever proud of acknowledging them.

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TO BE SOLD,
A VERY HANDSOME GREY MARE, fourteen hands and a half high. To be seen every day, from twelve to two o'clock.
Apply at No. 16. North Castle Street.

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BANK STOCK.
SEVERAL SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the BANK of SCOTLAND to be disposed of.——Apply to Mr James Buchan, W. S.

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BRITISH LINEN OFFICE,
*EDINBURGH, Feb. 27. 1798.*
THE Directors of the British Linen Company hereby give notice, That a QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of PROPRIETORS will be held at their Office here, on Monday the 5th day of March next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the election of Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors for the year ensuing, pursuant to their Charter.
No signed lists will be received after two o'clock afternoon.

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HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.
*Highland Society Hall, Edinburgh, Feb. 23. 1798.*
AT a Meeting of the Committee of Directors of the Society held this day, it was, on motion, unanimously resolved to call an *Extraordinary General Meeting*, for the purpose of considering the measures most proper to be taken by the Highland Society for encouraging and promoting the general subscription for the defence of the country; and the Directors appointed such General Meeting to be held for that purpose, on Monday the 5th of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, when it is expected and requested, that all Members of the Society in town or neighbourhood will attend.
LEWIS GORDON, Dep. Sec.

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TO CONNOISEURS IN PRINTS.
*AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF*
SUPERB ENGRAVINGS AND LOTS OF PRINTS,
To be Sold off by the hammer, in MARTIN's Sale-Room, South Bridge, this day, at twelve o'clock noon—and the sale continues on Friday at the same hour.
THIS Collection contains above Three Thousand ENGRAVINGS, ancient and modern, in the best order, and many of them proof impressions. Among them are 140 of Paranesii's Views. Prints of the Ercalaneo, 7 volumes royal folio. Engravings of the Farnesianæ Gallery, from the painting of Raphael and Rubens. Ornaments of the Vatican Gallery, complete in one volumo. Above fifty fine Prints after Hamilton, and engraved by the first masters.—With many other valuable lots and single Prints.—The whole of this extensive and scarce Collection are positively to be sold off to the highest bidder.—Catalogues to be had at Mr Martin's Sale-Room, where the Prints and lots may be seen.

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TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On Monday the 12th March curt. in Mr MARTIN's Sale Room, South Bridge Street,
THE ENTIRE and VALUABLE COLLECTION of Prints, Books of Prints, Drawings, Pictures, Books of Heraldry, Busts, Statues, and an elegant Cabinet of Gems, which belonged to the late Mr Walter Smiton, painter in Edinburgh.
The whole to be disposed of without reserve, and the sale to begin at 12 o'clock each day.
Catalogues to be had at Mr Martin's, on Monday the 5th, and every day after previous to the conclusion of the sale
Mrs Smiton takes the present opportunity of returning her thanks for the extensive support she has already received from her Friends and the Public, and begs to inform them, her business continues to be conducted under the management of an able and careful superintendent, who was bred by Mr Smiton; and that Carriages, Ornamental, House, and Sign Painting, with every other branch practised by her late husband, is executed in the neatest and most expeditious manner.
N. B. Escutcheons and Hatchments done on the shortest notice.

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SHEEP MARKET.
AT the request of a great number of Farmers and Dealers, an YEARLY MARKET for all kinds of Sheep, particularly heavy Ewes, will be held at Gifford, in East Lothian, upon the third Tuesday of March, beginning this year on Tuesday the 27th.
The village is particularly well adapted for such a Market, having a well inclosed park in the middle of it for the accommodation of the sheep, *and no custom* drawn.
The dealers will find excellent accommodation for themselves in the village, and also for their sheep the night preceding the market

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BALL.
ROBERT M'INTOSH most respectfully acquaints the Nobility and Gentry, That his BALL (in place of a Concert) is fixed for TUESDAY the 13th current, in BERNARD's ROOM, Thistle Street, under the patronage and direction of her Grace the Duchess of BUCCLEUGH, &c. &c.
Tickets, 5s. to be had of R. M'Intosh, Hyndford's Close; at Stewart and Co.'s music shop, South Bridge Street; and at the Rooms. Tea will be provided.

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*TO THE LADIES,*
CROMBIE and CUNNINGHAM, in order to make room for their Spring Goods, will, on Monday the 5th inst. commence a sale of the remainder of their Winter Stock, consisting of a great variety of Fashionable Goods, including a large assortment of Coloured and Plain Johan Muslins, &c.
As the above Goods will be sold considerably below the usual prices, great bargains will be met with.
The sale to continue for three weeks.
South Bridge Street,
Thursday, March 1. 1798.

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DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY, &c.
THE business carried on under the firm of INGLIS and ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due to, and by the Company will be settled by Peter Anderson, who has power to receive and discharge the same.
*Edinburgh, Feb.* 18, 1798. JAMES INGLIS. PETER ANDERSON.

PETER ANDERSON embraces this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgment for the liberal encouragement he met with in his late partnership, and respectfully gives notice, that he has assumed as a partner Mr JOSIAH LIVINGSTON, (late in the concern of Messr. John Gloag and Co.) in consequence of which the business will now be carried on, in the accustomed variety, at the Old Warehouse, under the firm of
ANDERSON AND LIVINGSTON,
whose united endeavours, and unremitted attention, will at all times be directed to procure every thing in the Linen Drapery and Haberdashery Line, that is new, of a good quality, and at such prices as they trust will secure them a share of the public favour.
☞ They recommend to the attention of their Wholesale Customers and Country Correspondents, a few Pieces of low priced NARROW CLOTHS, as good and cheap.
N. B. MILLINERY WORK in the most fashionable manner.—Commissions pointedly answered.
HOPE AND ANCHOR,
*No. 9, South Bridge,*

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JAMES INGLIS, late of the firm of Inglis and Anderson, having resigned the retail trade in favour of Anderson and Livingston, he has entered into partnership with Mr ALEXANDER STEEL, late of the Russia Warehouse, No. 47, on South Bridge Street, under the firm of
INGLIS AND STEEL.
They purpose carrying on business entirely in the WHOLESALE LINE, as Importers of IRISH LINENS, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSE-MEN, at No. 8, South Bridge Street, where those favouring them with orders may rely upon being served with the strictest fidelity.

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SALE OF LINENS.
ALEXANDER STEEL, at the Russia Warehouse, No. 47. South Bridge Street, most respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, That he has entered into partnership with Mr JAMES INGLIS, (late in the house of Inglis and Anderson) under the Firm of INGLIS and STEEL, as IMPORTERS of IRISH LINENS & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, No. 8. South Bridge Street, in consequence of which he declines the retail trade entirely. He has therefore this day commenced a SALE of his present Stock of Linens, Sheetings, Diapers, Flannels, &c. at greatly reduced prices. As the whole must be sold off great bargains will be given.
I. & S. are in daily expectation of receiving their first assortment of Irish Linens, Long Lawns, and Cambrics, purchased by one of the partners at the last Dublin market.
*Edinburgh, March* 1. 1798.

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FIFTY HOGSHEADS OF LINT
*TO BE SOLD AT DUNDEE.*
There will be exposed to Sale, by public roup, upon Friday the 9th March, at one o'clock afternoon, in a warehouse, Meadow Street, Dundee,
FIFTY HOGSHEADS of LINTSEED, of an excellent quality.
The articles of roup will be seen by applying to Mr William Walker, writer in Dundee.
*Dundee, Feb.* 27. 1798.

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NOTICE.
BY Warrant of the Sheriff-substitute of Inverness, intimation is hereby given to the person of the name of MILLAR, who left in the month of September last, a large RED OX, having one of his horns recently broken off, with John Femister, farmer at Ternagreen, in the parish of Petty, and county of Inverness, that unless the said person, or some one else properly authorized by him, shall appear and claim the aforesaid Ox, and pay all expence which have been or shall be incurred thereanent up to the day of delivery, within one month from this date, he will be sold for the purpose of defraying the same, and the ballance remaining of the price, if any, will be consigned in the hands of the Sheriff-clerk of Inverness, to be forthcoming to the owner when he shall appear. March 1. 1798.

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TO DROVERS & DYKERS.
To LET for the ensuing Season,
THE HAUGHS of TOMINDURY, in Strathardle, completely inclosed. The pasture is excellent, and highly worthy the attention of graziers and drovers, as it lies near the great pass from the Highlands.
For inclosing part of the lands of Fonn and Glenfernate, Some DRY-STONE DYKERS are immediately Wanted
For further particulars, application may be made to William Spottiswood, Esq. by Kirkliston, or John Masson, writer, Castle Street, Edinburgh.
William Peebles at Tomindury, will shew the grounds.

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GRASS PARKS TO BE LET,
*IN EAST LOTHIAN.*
A Considerable number of GRASS INCLOSURES, being part of the Estate of GILMERTON, are to be let there by public roup upon Monday the 5th March 1798, for pasture for the ensuing season.—The roup to begin at eleven o'clock.

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INN AT MIDDLETON.
To be LET for such a number of years as shall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitsunday next,
THE well-frequented INN at Middleton, upon the great road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh, Selkirk, &c. with the stables, coach houses, and offices, as presently possessed by Andrew Davidson. The tenant may be accommodated with 45 acres of land, or as much less as agreeable. Offers in writing may be sent to Archibald Hepburn Mitchelson, Esq. of Middleton, at Middleton House; Mr Veich, Mersington; or Mr Swinton, Queen Street.

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To be LET for one or more years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday first,
THE MANSION-HOUSE of GORGIE, with the Offices, Garden, and Park, lying two miles west from Edinburgh, upon the road to Glasgow by Calder.—The rent moderate.
For particulars, apply to James Hay, W. S. or to John More, accomptant in Edinburgh.

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HOPS FOR SALE.
To be SOLD by auction, in Mrs Blackhall's Coffeeroom, on Tuesday the 6th March, at twelve o'clock noon,
SIXTY to SEVENTY POCKETS of the very best KENTISH HOPS, in lots of two or more pockets, as purchasers may incline.
Samples of the Hops to be seen, by applying to William Grimly, broker in Leith.——Leith, Feb. 22. 1798.

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LOTTERY.
Ticket No. 19,982, the 5th drawn Blank,
ENTITLED TO ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,
Was sold at the Licensed Office of
JOHN WHITE AND CO.
OPPOSITE TO THE TRON CHURCH, EDINBURGH.
In One Fourth, Two Eighths, and Eight Sixteenths.
Tickets and Shares are on sale, in a variety of numbers, warranted undrawn to the latest accounts.

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*This Day is Published,*
BY J. DICKSON, Edinburgh,
(Price Sixpence,)
UNITED AND VIGOROUS EXERTIONS,
IN DEFENCE OF OUR COUNTRY, RECOMMENDED;
A SERMON,
*BY WILLIAM MOODIE, D. D. F. R. S. E.*
Minister of St Andrew's Church, and Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh.
2 Samuel x. 12. *Be of good courage; and let us play the men for our people and the cities of our God: and the Lord do that which seemeth him good.*

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*This Day is Published,*
By J. Simpson, Croft, and S. Crayne, George Street,
Price 4d. or One Guinea per Hundred, for distribution,
THOUGHTS ON A FRENCH INVASION,
With reference to the probability of its success, and the proper means of resisting it.
By HAVILAND LE MESURIER, Esq.
Commissary General for the Southern District of England.
Edinburgh: Printed for MUNDELL and SON, and J. MUNDELL, College, Glasgow.
** Gentlemen in the country, who may want copies for distribution, are requested to apply to the bookseller in their nearest neighbourhood, to whose order they can be most expeditiously and regularly forarwded.

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*As above may be had, just Published,*
1. Remarks on the Conduct of the Opposition during the present Parliament, by Geoffrey Mowbray, Esq. 3s. per Mail Coach.
2. Letter to a Country Member, on the Means of Securing a Safe and Honourable Peace, 2s. 6d. per Mail Coach.
3. History of Jacobinism, its Crimes, Cruelties, and Perfidies, &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo, 10s. 6d. boards.
4. French Aggression, proved from Mr Erskine's View of the Causes of the War, by John Bowles, Esq. 3s.
5. The Baviad and Mæviad, by Wm Gifford, Esq. 4s. boards.
6. The Satires of Persius, translated by Wm. Drummond, Esq M. P. 4s. boards.
7. Wimpfen's Voyage to St Domingo, now first translated, 6s. boards.
8. Vindiciæ Regiæ, or a Defence of the Kingly Office, in two Letters to Earl Stanhope, 2s.
9. Mr Pitt's Speech on the Rupture of the Negociation for Peace, 6d.
10. Sketch on Financial Affairs in the Autumn of 1797, third edition, 2s. 6d.
11. Unite or Fall; written by Lord Carlisle, Price 8d. or 12 for 6s. 6d.

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*Just Published,*
In one volume octavo (price 6s. bound, or 5s. 6d. in boards) sold by Peter Hill, Edinburgh, and T. N. Longman, London,
PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY;
Containing Astronomical Tables of the Sun, Moon, and Primary Planets, according to the latest observations; with Directions for using them in the Solution of many Problems in Astronomy; among which are the Prediction and Calculation of Eclipses,
BY ALEX. EWING,
Teacher of Mathematics, Edinburgh, who continues to teach all his Classes as formerly.
N. B.—There is still a few copies of the 3d edition of his Synopsis of Practicable Mathematics on hand; as also his Institutes of Arithmetic. Purchasers may apply to John Fairbairn, bookseller, Hunter's Square, Edinburgh.

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On Monday the 5th day of March will be published,
Price One Shilling,
To be continued monthly, with the other Magazines,
A MAGAZINE
OF THE
ACTUAL PREVAILING FEMALE FASHIONS,
LONDON AND PARIS.
CONTAINING,
Six beautifully Coloured Figures:—three of Ladies, in the most prevailing and favourite London dresses;—and three of those in the present dresses of the Ladies of Paris, with descriptions.
Intended for the use of Milliners, Mantua-makers, &c. &c. and of Ladies of quality and private families, who direct the formation of their own dresses.
LONDON—Published by Mess. Hookham and Carpenter, Bond Street; Mess. Richardsons, Royal Exchange; V. Griffiths, Paternoster Row: and sold by A. Guthrie, No. 25. South Bridge, Edinburgh. ☞ An Apprentice wanted.

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*FOR OPORTO, TO RETURN TO LEITH,*

THE BRIGANTINE VINE,
ALEXANDER WILSON Master,
Is just sailed, to join the fleet about to sail for Oporto, and will return by first convoy, with such Wines as offer for Leith.
Applications for freight may be made to James Bell, Leith; or Mess. Dickson, Beattie, Dugal, & Co. Montrose.
*February* 27. 1798.

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AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

*The Union Shipping Company's Smack,*
KELSO PACKET,
JAMES WATSON Master,
Will take in goods till Saturday evening, and sail on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.
Union Shipping Company's Office,
LEITH, 1st March 1798.

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SALE OF HOUSES IN PORTSBURGH, AND OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 9th day of March curt. betwixt the hours of one and three o'clock afternoon,
ALL and Whole a FIFTH SHARE of TWO TENEMENTS of LAND in POCKETSLIEVE, called *Weaver's* and *Laurie's Lands*, lying in the Barony of Portsburgh, and shire of Edinburgh, the property of the deceased Samuel Stevenson late merchant in Edinburgh. These subjects are at present possessed by his trustees *pro indiviso*, along with four other proprietorts, and for some years past have yielded from 15l. to 20l. Sterling of free rent to the trustees, after deducting feu duties and all other public burdens.
AS ALSO, SUNDRY DEBTS which were resting and owing to the said deceased Samuel Stevenson, to the amount of about 1,800l. of principal.
The articles of roup and title deeds, with inventories of the grounds of debts, may be seen in the hands of Roger Aytoun, writer to the signet.

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FALKLAND LENTRON MARKET.
WHEREAS the General Fast is to be held upon Thursday the 8th day of March 1798, and being the same day on which Falkland Market is yearly held, notice is hereby given, that the MARKET will take place this year on Friday the 9th of March, being the day after the General Fast; and in time to come, on the last Thurday of February old stile, as formerly.

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Under the Patronage of
HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUGH.
*Dalkeith Boarding School for Young Ladies.*
MISSES KELTIE think it incumbent on them, in consequence of the reports of certain interested individuals, to acquaint their Friends, and their Parents and Guardians who have entrusted them with the education of Young Persons, *that they have no intention of retiring from Dalkeith.* Sensible of the encouragement they have so liberally experienced, they are determined to merit, by an unremitting attention to their important charge, the constant approbation of their friends.
They continue to BOARD and EDUCATE YOUNG LADIES on the following terms—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Board per year | L.25 0 | Geography, per do. | L.1 1 |
| Day Board per quarter | 4 10 | Drawing per month | 0 7 |
| Washing per do. | 0 12 | Dancing per do. | 0 10 |
| English and Needle Work, | | Music per do. | 1 1 |
| do. | 0 16 | French per quarter | 1 1 |
| Writing and Arithmetic, per do. | 0 12 | Use of musical instruments and tuning per do. | 0 5 |

The most approved Masters from Edinburgh attend.

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WANTED,
AN OVERSEER, to take charge of the WRIGHTS HOUSES ROAD, in the County of Edinburgh.—He must be a sober person, and must produce certificates of his honesty and ability for the employment.
Apply to Alexander Gardner at Exchequer, Edinburgh.

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A BREWER WANTED
FOR making good STRONG ALE and SMALL BEER—A person properly recommended and qualified will meet with immediate employment, and good encouragement.
None need apply but those who can produce proper attestations of their honesty, sobriety, and abilities in the business.
Application may be made to Mr David Stewart, W. S. Edinburgh.

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*TO CREDITORS.*
WALTER EWING MACLAE, trustee on the estate of Mess. MURDOCH, ROBERTSON, and CO. requests the Creditors to meet at his Counting-house, Ingram Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 28th March next, at twelve o'clock, for the purposes mentioned in the statute, and to receive a dividend.

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The Creditors of DAVID ROBB and CO. late Calico Printers in Glasgow, and of WILLIAM ROBB, as an individual Partner in that Company, are requested to call at the Counting-house of Walter Ewing Maclae, Ingram Street, trustee on the said estates, on Wednesday the 25th April next, at eleven o'clock, to receive a final dividend, in terms of the resolutions of the creditors at a general meeting held this day, and to discharge the trustee.
Glasgow, 21st Feb. 1798.

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*TO CREDITORS.*
THE Creditors of Mrs KATHARINE RATTRAY, late merchant in Forfar, who have not already lodged their claims and oaths of verity thereon, are requested to do so with Alexander Donald, writer in Forfar, on or before the 2d April next, certifying those who fail to comply with this notification, that they will be cut out of any share of the funds.
Not to be repeated.

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*TO CREDITORS.*
JOHN, ROBERT, and JAMES ARNOTS, manufacturers in Overtenements of Calsbarne, having, upon the 24th February current, executed trust dispositions of their whole subjects, both heritable and moveable, in favour of Colin Smith, jun. merchant in Brechin, and Alexander Ritchie, town clerk of said burgh, for their own behoof, and that of all the Arnots other Creditors; the Trustees require a meeting of the said Creditors, within the house of John Martin, vintner in Brechin, upon Monday the 12th of March current, and that they will lodge their grounds of debt, and affidavits thereon, with the trustees, betwixt and the day of the above meeting.
Not to be repeated.

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*To the* CREDITORS *of*
The Sequestrated Estate of Mr JAMES DUNLOP of Garnkirk.
GILBERT HAMILTON, merchant in Glasgow, the trustee, having, agreeable to the Act of Parliament, advertised the General Annual Meeting of the Creditors to be held at his Office in Queen Street, on Friday 23d March next, at 12 o'clock, again requests the attendance of the creditors, or their agents properly authorised, on that day, as a proposal is intended then to be laid before them by some of Mr Dunlop's friends, for the purchase of the share of the American property and debts belonging to the estate, and of the share of the Barrowfield estate, and some other particulars, payable by instalments at one and two years, which, if agreed to, will enable the trustee finally to wind up the trust by the time that the last of these instalments become due. And which offer so to be made by Mr Dunlop's friends, is to be connected with a discharge to him.
Glasgow, 28th February. 1798.

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*To the* DEBTORS *and* CREDITORS *of*
The Deceased THOMAS STODDART, in Southdean.
SUCH persons as stood indebted to the said Thomas Stoddart at the time of his death, are requested to make immediate payment of the sums due, to Andrew Henderson, jun. writer, Selkirk, who is authorised to receive and discharge the same, and any person having claims on the said Thomas Stoddart are requested to lodge notes of the amount of their debts in the hands of the said Andrew Henderson, so as the same may be discharged.

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*To* DEBTORS *and* CREDITORS.
ALL those who stand indebted to the late Copartnery of Mess. FRASER and CLARK, Engravers, Printsellers, and Stationers in Prince's Street, Edinburgh, (which was dissolved by mutual consent as formerly advertised) are requested immediately to make payment of their accounts to William Lothian, writer in Edinburgh, the factor appointed by the Company, who alone is authorised to receive and discharge the same. And those who have Claims on the Company will also please lodge them with Mr Lothian.

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ADJOURNED SALE OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
THE whole OUTSTANDING DEBTS, owing to the estate of Peter Forrester, merchant in Edinburgh, and the Companies wherein he was concerned, are to be again exposed to sale, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 9th day of March next, at one o'clock P. M.
These Debts, *which amount to upwards of L.* 22,000 *Sterling, will be put up at the very low sum of L.* 50.
At same time will be Sold, A LIFE-RENT RIGHT to a HOUSE in Fowlis's Close, presently let at 10l.; and a DEBT, amounting to 72l. 9s. the greatest part of which is held to be preferably secured, also at very low prices.
Lists of the Debts may be seen, and farther particulars learned, by applying to Robert Allan, accomptant, North St David's Street, Edinburgh.

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SUBJECTS IN DINGWALL.
To be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the house of James Ross, vintner in Dingwall, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, between the hours of twelve at noon and one afternoon,
THE Whole HERITABLE SUBJECTS that belonged to the deceased Joseph Forsyth, Esq. late merchant in Dingwall; and for the accommodation of purchasers it is proposed to divide them into four lots.
The title-deeds and articles of sale may be seen [illegible] and of Robert Mackid, writer in Fortrose, to whom [illegible] revived. [illegible] united with the chasers may apply for further particulars. [illegible] solemnly, that I

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[illegible] sensible of kindness, [illegible] so grateful, as the in- [illegible] have taken place on Ward-fated country.—I know [illegible] PONED till Wednesday the [illegible] to your sympathy by any [illegible] proceed in the Royal Exchange on this occasion: all that I [illegible] humbly, I here re-assert, if possible,

## *LONDON GAZETTE, February 24.*

*ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Feb. 24. 1798.*

Copy of a letter from the Earl of ST VINCENT, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed on the coaſt of Portugal, to EVAN NEPEAN, Eſq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, in the Tagus, January 31. 1798.

SIR,

I INCLOSE a letter from Captain Rogers, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Mercury, acquainting me with his having captured La Conſtance French privateer of 18 guns, the third taken by that ſhip ſince her arrival from Newfoundland. I am, Sir, &c.

ST VINCENT.

*His Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, at ſea, Jan. 25. 1798.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that this day at noon, the Burlings bearing S.E. 42 leagues, I fell in with La Conſtance French brig privateer, belonging to Nantz, which I captured after a chace of five hours; ſhe is a remarkably fine veſſel, pierced for 18 guns, but has only 12 ſix and nine pounders on board, and 96 men; copper-bottomed, quite new, ſails very faſt, and is only ten days from Nantz, on a cruize off the Weſtern Iſlands.

I have the honour to be, &c. THO. ROGERS.

*Earl St Vincent, &c.*

*OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, February 16. 1798.*

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Cuppage to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice E. Williams, deceaſed. Commiſſion dated January 17. 1798. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Whitworth to be Major, vice W. Cuppage. Dated as above. Captain-Lieutenant John Sheldrake to be Captain, vice F. Whitworth. Dated as above. Firſt Lieutenant Charles C. Bingham to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Sheldrake. Dated as above. Second Lieutenant Robert Lawſon to be Firſt Lieutenant, vice C. C. Bingham. Dated as above. Second Lieutenant Nathaniel W. Oliver to be Firſt Lieutenant, vice H. M. Farrington, removed to the Horſe Brigade. Dated February 13. 1798. Second Lieutenant James T. Cowper to be Firſt Lieutenant, vice J. M. Cloſe, removed to the Horſe Brigade. Dated as above. Second Lieutenant Robert Carthew to be Firſt Lieutenant, vice H. D. Roſs removed to the Horſe Brigade. Dated as above. Second Lieutenant William Jenny to be Firſt Lieutenant vice W. Lloyd, ſen. removed to the Horſe Brigade. Dated as above. Second Lieutenant Charles H. Godby to be Firſt Lieutenant, vice J. H. Frere, removed to the Horſe Brigade. Dated as above. Second Lieutenant James St Clair to be Firſt Lieutenant, vice W. Lloyd, jun. removed to the Horſe Brigade. Dated as above.

*Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the Army in Ireland.*

Mr Donald Cameron to be Enſign in the Reay Fencibles, vice Enſign K. Todd, reſigned. Dated February 1. 1798.

# London.

## *FEBRUARY 26.*

We have received the moſt important information from France, by private channels, on the authenticity of which the public may rely—*Sun.*

Two maſters of merchantmen, very reſpectable men, have juſt arrived from France, and bring the following intelligence: One of theſe, Mr Joſeph Innes, late maſter of the ſhip Neſſy, of St Vincent's, taken on the 9th of October laſt, and ſince detained a priſoner at Evreux, and now exchanged for a Lieutenant taken in Hoche's expedition to Ireland, ſtates, that he returned by the way of Calais, which he left on Tueſday laſt.

Seven gun-boats were building at Calais, ſuppoſed to carry one heavy gun in the bow, with a field piece, and a platform to throw out over the bow of the veſſel, in order to allow a horſe to walk on ſhore. They are intended to carry 150 men each.

Six privateers failed from Calais on Tueſday laſt, from 10 to 14 guns each, rigged as luggers.

A neutral veſſel was repairing on the beach at Calais, having two planks out of her bottom; but the carpenters were taken from her to work in the Public Arſenal.

At the Poſt-office at Arras, is poſted up a ſtatement of the Britiſh army, militia, &c. which they make amount to 317,000 men. They intend to ſend 180,000 men in the firſt embarkation;—the ſame by the ſecond;—and the third is to be made up 300,000 men in all. The latter end of March, or the beginning of April, is the time they propoſe for the invaſion.

The ſecond gentleman to whom we have above alluded, is Mr Andrew Carrick, of Greenock, who was taken on the 3d of September laſt, on his paſſage from Archangel to Greenock, by Le Vengeur privateer, off Dunkirk, and carried into Oſtend, from whence he was ſent to Dunkirk, and afterwards to Arras, and has been exchanged for the Captain of a Dunkirk privateer.

Mr Carrick left Dunkirk laſt Sunday, at which place there were appearances of preparation for invaſion.—Before he left Arras, a conſiderable body of troops, horſe and foot, marched through that place; part, as was reported, for Breſt, and part for Havre-de-Grace, Oſtend, and Dunkirk.

Buonaparte had been at Dunkirk before Mr Carrick's arrival there, on his ſurvey of the preparations along the coaſt. At Oſtend he marched ſome troops on board the flat-bottomed boats, to try how they were to be ſtowed. Buonaparte was not generally known at Dunkirk, and was accompanied by a Spaniſh General.

The treatment of our priſoners, theſe gentlemen report, to be very bad. At Dieppe, into which Mr Innes was carried, the Engliſh priſoners had nothing but bread and water.

At Rouen, the common ſeamen had a pound and a half of bread and three ſous per day; the mates and pilots ſix ſous per day, and the maſters eight ſous. Upon a march, they were allowed three ſous per league.

At Arras, the maſters and mates were allowed two livres and a half per day, paid every 30 days; the men three ſous per day, and a pound and a half of bread.

The Hamburgh mail dated on the 6th inſt. being the third of the ſix mails which were due, arrived on Friday evening. Its arrival completely refutes the falſehoods inſerted in the French journals, reſpecting the ſtoppage of the communication between Hamburgh and London, the ſequeſtration of Britiſh merchandize, and the expulſion of the Engliſh from that place.

Other advices by this mail contains a contradiction of a report which ſeems to have prevailed (which we ſuppoſe has been inſerted by the petitors about the time of the former mails now due,) of the ſurrender of a written manifeſto from Manheim.—It alſo ſtates, that the French had diſcharge it.

[illegible] maſters of the fort of the Rhine, in which the beſieged had ſixteen [illegible] taken priſoners; and the [illegible] loſt 300 men.

The French were preparing to bombard the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein, and it was to be ſummoned on the 30th.

The other intelligence brought by this mail has been anticipated by the French papers.

Four other of the Hamburgh mails are arrived. Theſe are all that remained due on Saturday evening, except one, the firſt. The packets were detained at Cuxhaven (ſolely by the contrary winds and ſtormy weather), from the 30th January to the 17th February, when five with the mails on board, ſailed for England.—The contents of theſe mails are of courſe very old.

The Pruſſian envoys are ſtated, in an article from Raſtadt, to have made repreſentations to the French Miniſters relative to the planting of the tree of liberty in Cleves and Gueldres.

From Strasburgh we learn, that General Schamburgh had been appointed Commander of the army on the Swiſs Frontiers, with orders to repel force by force, but not to attack; and to ſupport the attempts of the Swiſs patriots, who are under French protection. He was to have an army of 40,000 men under his command, drawn partly from the army of the Rhine, and partly from that of Italy.

Letters from the Hague of the 6th, ſtate that the 21 arreſted deputies of the Batavian Convention were not to be tranſported. Ten of them were carried to the houſe in the wood on the 3d inſtant, and on the 4th a proclamation appeared, ſtating that they would not be tranſported, but impriſoned until the new order of things ſhould be eſtabliſhed. The military council was ſoon to make its deciſion on the conduct of Admiral de Winter.

It is hardly neceſſary to obſerve, that the reports reſpecting the ſituation of the Engliſh merchants and merchandize at Hamburgh, are not noticed in theſe mails.

Major-General Roſs, who ſerved under Marquis Cornwallis in his Eaſt India Campaign, ſucceeds to the command of the Chelmsford diviſion of the eaſtern diſtriſt, vice Major-General Egerton, who is appointed to that of Colcheſter.

A report was yeſterday prevalent at the weſt end of the town, though void of truth, that the French had made a landing in Wales, at the ſame place where they had effected it laſt February.

Thurſday the fleet under the Command of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Thompſon anchored in Torbay.

His Majeſty's armed brig Raven, of 18 guns, Capt. F. W. T. Dixon, has been loſt on the coaſt of Holland. All the crew except one man, were ſaved, and ſome of her ſtores. The crew are put on board the Ranger ſloop of war.

Orders for the manufacture of ſeveral thouſand ſtand of arms have been lately received from Liſbon. The London man of war, it alſo appears, is to carry out ſeveral pieces of cannon, mortars, &c.

### *VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.*

The following is the aggregate amount of the ſums ſubſcribed, up to the cloſing of the books on Saturday afternoon:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| As a Voluntary Contribution | L.486,511 | 14 6 |
| Ditto, to be paid by inſtalments | 111,469 | 11 0 |
| Received to cover the Aſſeſſed Taxes, the ſurplus, if any, to be reckoned as a Voluntary Contribution | 136,511 | 16 5 |
| Subſcribed to be paid in inſtalments for the ſame purpoſe | 189,607 | 0 0 |
| Total | L.924,100 | 1 11 |

Among the voluntary contributions at the Bank, we underſtand Doctor Brodum has ſubſcribed 500l.

Holidays propoſed to be kept at the Government offices by the bill now before Parliament, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Queen's Birth-day, kept Jan. 18. | King's Birth-day |
| | Prince of Wales's Birth-day |
| King Charles's Martyrdom | King's Coronation |
| Aſh Wedneſday | King's Acceſſion |
| Good Friday | Papiſts Conſpiracy |
| King Charles's Reſtoration | Chriſtmas Day |

—*BIRTH.*—

On the 22d inſt. at his houſe, in Glouceſter Place, the Lady of J. R. Whiteſoord, Eſq. of a daughter.

### *CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 26.*

HAVING had blowing weather, and contrary winds, the latter end of laſt week, very little grain of any kind has arrived freſh, except from Eſſex and Kent, and thoſe were ſcanty; in conſequence of which, the general ſale of Wheat was 3s. and for the beſt ſamples of Barley, 1s. per quarter higher than laſt Monday.

Malt fully ſupports the late prices.

The ſale of Oats was ſtill briſker to-day.

Beans 1s. per quarter dearer, but in Peaſe no variation.

| | s. | s. | d. | | s. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Engliſh Wheat, | 40 | 50 | 0 | Malt, | 35 | 37 | 0 |
| Eſſex, | — | 53 | 0 | Fine, | — | — | — |
| Barley, | 19 | 23 | 0 | New Oats, | 15 | 18 | 0 |
| Fine, | — | 25 | 0 | Mealing, | 18 | 21 | 0 |

—*STOCKS.*—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANK STOCK 121⅛ | | 5 *per cent. Ann.* | 71⅛ |
| 3 *per cent. con.* | 49⅞ | *Long Ann.* | 18 15-16 ⅝ |
| 4 *per cent.* | 60¼ ⅜ | *Short,* | 6⅛ |

This day (Feb. 26.) at twelve o'clock,

3 *per cent. con.* 49½ ¼

*EXCHANGES, LONDON ON*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Hamburgh* | 38 0 2½U | *Dublin,* | 9 |
| *Liſbon,* | 67¼ | *Bank-money,* | — |
| *Oporto* | 67 | | |

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the RETURNS made in the Week ending the 21ſt of February 1798, is

*Sixty-ſix Shillings and Ten Pence Farthing,*

Excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon, on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

# Caledonian Mercury.

## *EDINBURGH—MARCH 1.*

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON.]

### *HOUSE OF LORDS, February 26.*

Heard Counſel on the appeal M'LEAN and others, againſt THORLEY and Co. merchants in Ruſſia, and affirmed the deciſion of the Court of Seſſion, ſo far as the juriſdiction of the Houſe could do it, with 200l. of coſts.—Adjourned.

### *HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 26.*

The Cuſtoms regulation bill and the Holiday bill were each read a ſecond time;—the firſt ordered to be committed on Thurſday, and the other on Wedneſday next.

The Maſter of the Rolls preſented a petition from the Britiſh Muſeum, praying for Parliamentary aid. He alſo moved that an account of the ſums advanced for the ſupport of the Britiſh Muſeum, be laid before the Houſe.—Ordered.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL made the motion he gave notice of on Friday laſt, viz. for leave to bring in a bill to prevent perſons reſiding in Great Britain, from making advances of money, or accepting bills, &c. in conſideration of tranſfer debts, owing to the Government or inhabitants of the United Provinces, without a licence. Granted.

The report of the watch-caſe bill was received up, and the bill ordered to be read a third time when engroſſed.

The Scotch Diſtillery bill was deferred till to-morrow.

We underſtand, that by the Hamburgh mail, which arrived on Saturday, Miniſters received advice that Leonard Bourdon had made application to the Senate of Hamburgh for a loan of one million of ducats, which, after a cloſe diſcuſſion, the Senate thought proper to refuſe.

On the 22d ult. Mrs FORBES of Blackford was ſafely delivered of a ſon.

Mrs MARGARET HALIBURTON, daughter of the deceaſed Dr John Haliburton, phyſician in Jedburgh, died at her houſe in Hawick upon Wedneſday the 21ſt ult.

Upon the 22d February died here, Mrs HELEN ELLIOT, widow of James Wilkie, Eſq. merchant at Marſeilles, and daughter of the deceaſed Robert Elliot of Middlemiln.

The Rev. Mr DAVID KEMP, Miniſter of Gaſk, died, on Thurſday, the 22d ult.

On Monday laſt died at Aberdeen, Miſs JEAN SHAW, daughter of the late Rev. Dr Duncan Shaw, one of the Miniſters of Aberdeen.

Mr WILLIAM DICKSON, ſon of the late Mr John Dickſon, merchant in Kelſo, died here on Sunday the 18th, after a tedious illneſs which he bore with the moſt examplary fortitude and reſignation.

Friday ſe'ennight, died at Putney, JEAN BABTISTA MULLUR, a native of Pruſſia. The ſingularity of his character, may in ſome meaſure be collected from a requeſt left behind him reſpecting his interment, as follows:—"I deſire to be buried within the walls of the church, and interred in the following dreſs, viz. my buff embroidered waiſtcoat, my blue coat with a black collar, a pair of clean nankeen breeches, white ſilk ſtockings, my Pruſſian boots; that my hair may be neatly dreſſed, and my coffin made long enough to admit of my huſſar cap being placed on my head. So dreſſed, let me reſt in peace."

A few days ago, died, at Hamburgh, M. SCHEVEN, the richeſt banker, and the greateſt miſer in Europe.—He died worth a million. He wore one coat 17 years, and would never ſuffer it to be bruſhed, for fear of wearing the nap.

Arrived at Walker's Hotel, Hon. Major General DRUMMOND.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Dumfries 700l. were ſubſcribed to aid the State.—The officers and privates of the Royal Dumfries Volunteers have ſubſcribed 40l.

### *COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.*

Yeſterday, the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly met here, in conſequence of an advertiſement for that purpoſe by the Moderator. A ſufficient number of members not being preſent to make a quorum, the meeting was adjourned to this day at two o'clock.

Thirty-one members is neceſſary to form a quorum, twenty of whom muſt be Miniſters.

The preſbytery of Edinburgh met yeſterday, but no buſineſs of a public nature was tranſacted.

### ALE AND BEER.

TO JOHN BARLEYCORN.

SIR,

I read with much pleaſure your letter of the 21ſt ult. to the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury, and applaud the opinion you entertain, that the impoſt of twopennies on the pint of ale and beer ought to be taken off. On this ſubject I beg leave to recommend to your peruſal a pamphlet, publiſhed in 1797, and to be republiſhed with additions, on Saturday next, by the Brewers of Edinburgh, entitled, "Importance of the Brewery ſtated," &c.

In this publication the brewers have ſhewn the very great importance of the Engliſh brewery to the farmer and landholder in the conſumption of grain, and to the public as a ſource of revenue; ſon the other hand they exhibit the diminutive ſtate of the Scottiſh brewery, and aſcribe the cauſe to theſe impoſts, which are altogether unknown in England.

You however ſtate a fact for the conſideration of the gentlemen of the county at their next meeting, viz.—that in 1796, barley was 27s. per boll;—in 1797, 23 to 24s. at preſent ſo low as 15s.—This I admit, but I cannot admit your conſequent aſſertion, that ales are now no ſtronger or better at the ſame price, than when barley was at 27s. per boll. How they ſeem to your taſte, I ſhall not diſpute, but to me they taſte ſtronger, and I have good reaſon to believe there is a much greater proportion of malt in them than there was at the periods you mention.

You ſay, the Public ought to have an aſſurance that ale ſhall be of a better quality, after the brewers are relieved of the impoſt; adding, however, that the ale in Edinburgh is both cheaper and better in quality than any you have taſted in other parts of Scotland. I agree with you in opinion as to the goodneſs of the Edinburgh ale; and, with regard to the aſſurance you require, I muſt obſerve, there cannot be a more effectual ſecurity for the further improvement, as well as the reaſonable price, of this manufacture, than laying the trade open to a free and unreſtrained competition from all parts of the kingdom, which would be the immediate conſequence of the impoſts being aboliſhed.

I have only to add, that, as a friend to the brewery, I wiſh every fact and circumſtance regarding it to be fully conſidered by the gentlemen of the county, being confident that the more minutely its ſituation is inveſtigated, the more will they be convinced that no other manufacturers in Great Britain are expoſed to reſtraints and diſcouragements, any way reſembling thoſe which affect the brewers in Scotland, who are ſubjected to impoſts.

JONATHAN MALT.

☞ THOMAS TWOPENNY ſhall appear in our next.

### *EDINBURGH PRICES OF MEAL, Feb. 27.*

Lothian Oatmeal, 290 bolls. South Country, —.

| *Lothian per Boll.* | | *S. Country per Boll.* | | *Prices Per Peck.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Firſt, | 0 14 0 | Firſt, | 0 0 0 | Firſt, | 0 11 |
| Second, | 0 13 6 | Second, | 0 0 0 | Second, | 0 10½ |
| Third, | 0 13 0 | Third, | 0 0 0 | Third, | 0 0 |

We hear the preſent aſſemblage of Living Rarities from Exeter Change, Strand, London, which is now exhibiting at the Earthen Mound, Edinburgh, and which will continue only a few days longer, gives more general ſatisfaction than any hitherto exhibited in this city. This valuable collection conſiſts of a moſt ſtupendous Elephant, the largeſt ever travelled Great Britain; it is drawn by eight horſes, and he is ſuppoſed to be near four tons weight—alſo a real Bengal Royal Tyger, nearly double the ſize of any ſeen in North Britain; it is variegated with a variety of colours—the Nyhl gau or Horned Horſe from the interior parts of the Eaſt Indies, remote from our ſettlements, a very rare animal—a Cow with two Heads—an African Red Ram with four circular horns—the Pelican of the Wilderneſs—a South American Vulture, or Condor Minor—an Imperial Vulture from Vienna, very large and handſome—a Non-deſcript Bird taken 400 miles from land, by Captain Duncan Douglas, on board the Pandora, on his paſſage from Newfoundland to Greenock—a large and full organ on a new conſtruction, which plays ſeveral ſelect pieces of Muſic, &c. Admittance one Shilling each. N. B. To be ſeen by any number of people from eleven in the forenoon till ſeven in the evening.

☞ A number of Advertiſements are unavoidably delayed.

## Shipping Intelligence.

*ACCOUNT OF GOODS*

Exported from St PETERSBURGH to the following Ports in GREAT BRITAIN, in 1797.

| No. of Ships. | For | Iron. | Clean Hemp. | 12 Head Flax. | Tallow. | Deals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poods. | — | — | — | — |
| 204 | London | 905373 | 635216 | 77129 | 627324 | 60[illegible] |
| 10 | Portſmouth | 16410 | 108314 | 63 | 108 | 33[illegible] |
| 10 | Plymouth | 20615 | 113887 | | 296 | 378 |
| 75 | Hull | 366497 | 36648 | 47712 | 774[illegible] | 90[illegible] |
| 17 | Liverpool | 58954 | 16602 | 35750 | 82089 | 18[illegible] |
| 12 | Briſtol | 55894 | 21290 | 4806 | 51562 | 54[illegible] |
| 7 | Newcaſtle | 17781 | 24735 | | 10928 | 177[illegible] |
| 24 | Leith | 25166 | 15936 | 12337 | 25219 | 810[illegible] |
| 15 | Grangemouth | 23243 | 11934 | 3976 | 12221 | 21736 |
| 11 | Dundee | 6246 | 2693 | 49578 | 1062 | |
| 2 | Greenock | 945 | 4517 | 918 | 47 | |
| 2 | Aberdeen | 126 | 1838 | 1086 | 1141 | 100 |
| 440 | Ships | 1580658 | 1148197 | 291970 | 1005303 | 2029161 |

26 American ſhips, and 408 of other nations.

The diſpatch, M'Cunn, from Grenada and Trinidad, arrived in the Clyde, the 23d February.

The Pandora, Douglas, for Newfoundland, with goods, ſailed from the Clyde, the 24th February.

—*ARRIVED AT LEITH*—

Feb. 27. Lovely Nelly, Primeroſe, from Berwick, barley.
Alexander, Abbet, from Dundee, grain.
Mary, Williamſon, from Montroſe, malt.
Three Siſters, Mearns, from Berwick, grain.
Mary, Pert, from Montroſe, goods.
James, Campbell, from Montroſe, do.
London and Berwick Packet, Ward, from London, do.
28. Endeavour, Tod, from Perth, do.
Speedwell, Crichton, from Aberdeen, do.
Proſperous, Keith, from Kirkwall, do.
March 1. Peggy, Dodds, from Hamburgh, do.
Chriſtian, Wiſhart, from Newcaſtle, do.

—*SAILED*—

Sophia, Buchan, for Aberdeen, goods.
Unity, Carter, for Stockton, do.
Neptune, Manſon, for Newry, do.
Jean, Peacock, for Glaſgow, do.
Succeſs, Harper, for Hull, do.
Wind W.—Moderate.

### *SHIPS STATIONED AT CORK.*

| *Ships.* | *Commanders.* | *Guns.* | *Ships.* | *Commanders.* | *Guns.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Centaur, | Markham, | 74 | Santa Margarita, | Parker, | 36 |
| Leviathan, | Duckworth, | 74 | Glenmore, | Duff, | 36 |
| Montague, | Knight, | 74 | Galitea, | Byng, | 32 |
| Cumberland, | Montague, | 74 | Cerberus, | Drew, | 32 |
| Magnanime, | DeCourcy, | 44 | Unicorn, | Young, | 32 |
| Endymion, | Wilnam, | 44 | Shannon, | Fraſer, | 32 |
| Diana, | Faulkner, | 38 | Penguin, | Late Pulling | 18 |
| Dryad, | Beauclerk, | 36 | Cangaroo, | Bruce, | 18 |
| Doris, | Ranelagh, | 36 | Fox and Tartar cutters. | | |

The Polyphemus, Captain Lumſdaine, of 64 guns, is expected.

### *SOUND INTELLIGENCE.*

Feb. 11. Neptune, Lambert, from Kirkcaldy, for Copenhagen, with coals.

The convoy returned, and ſtill remains.

ELSINORE, Feb. 13. 1798.—Fine mild weather Wind, W.

On Sunday the 28th inſt. arrived the Echo ſloop of war from the Nore, and ſails firſt fair wind with the Three Siſters, Forbes, of Newcaſtle, and Alexander, Burns, of London, the only veſſels in our roads at preſent. By letters from Memel, the 12th inſt. there was 17 feet water on the Bar.

Wind S. W. blowing hard, open weather, and no appearance of ice in the Sound.

ELSINORE, 30th Jan. 1798.

Since our laſt of the 30th ult. nothing particular has occurred—this morning the Convoy ſailed with the homeward [illegible] mentioned in our laſt. Open weather, and no appearance of ice in the Sound.

Wind Southerly.

ELSINORE, 6th Feb. 1798.

HOWDEN & CO.

HIGH WATER AT LEITH.

| | | | *Morn.* H. M. | *Even.* H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Friday,* | Mar. | 2. | 1 51 | 2 19 |
| *Saturday,* | — | 3. | 2 47 | 3 14 |


TOOTH-ACH

CURED in a few minutes, by a Medicine prepared from a manuſcript preſcription of the late Dr John Fothergill.

The Public are requeſted to obſerve, that this Medicine does not contain any obnoxious quality, inſomuch that it may be adminiſtered to an infant with the greateſt ſafety; neither will it be impaired by long keeping—it is therefore recommended to the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy.

It not being a liquid, renders it more covenient and portable.

It is ſold in boxes, at 7½d. each, by J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouſe, South Bridge Street, Edinburgh—A. Macdonald, Glaſgow—Moriſon and Son, Perth—J. Allan, Dundee—P. Craigie, Montroſe—W. Anderſon, Stirling—R. Clugſton, Dumfries—J. Wilſon, Ayr and Kilmarnock.

DRY DOCK, BUILDING DOCK, SMITHIES, *AND OTHER SUBJECTS IN NORTH LEITH, TO LET.*

To be LET, on a Leaſe for Five Years from the term of Whitſunday next, by public roup, on Wedneſday the 21ſt day of March current, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon,

THE following SUBJECTS which belonged to the deceaſed Mr John Sime, late ſhipbuilder in Leith:

I.—His large and commodious DRY DOCK for repairing veſſels in.

II.—His BUILDING DOCK.

III.—The Three SMITHIES in the vicinity of the Docks—one of them uſed as a Nailery Smithy, and the other two in which anchors and other large articles of iron-work were made.

IV.—The DWELLING-HOUSE lately poſſeſſed by Mr Sime, with the area ſurrounding the ſame, and the cellars and other office-houſes thereto belonging:

All lying in North Leith, and at preſent in the occupation of Meſſ. Strachan and Gavin, ſhipbuilders.

V.—The DWELLING-HOUSE poſſeſſed by George Temple their foreman.

The value of theſe ſubjects, and their commodious and eligible ſituation for an extenſive buſineſs in the various branches of ſhipbuilding and repairing, and the iron manufactory, need not be pointed out, this being ſo generally known, and particularly to the inhabitants of Leith, who muſt well remember to what a great extent all theſe different branches of trade were carried on at theſe premiſes by the late Mr Sime.

*N.B.*—As ſufficient caution will be required for payment of the rent, it will be expected that the perſon preferred to the leaſe will come forward to inform the expoſer whom he propoſes as his cautioner or cautioners immediately after the roup.

The articles of roup may be ſeen in the hands of Mr Balfour, writer to the ſigner, George's Square.

## VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION.

### LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, CONTINUED FROM THE MERCURY OF THE 22d Ult.

| | Including the New assessment | Over and above all Taxes. |
|---|---|---|
| Total of former Subscriptions, | L. 19,782 15 | 28,739 7 9d. |
| Commissioner Grieve | — | L. 105 0 |
| Mr Thomas Hunter, merchant, R. E. V. | — | 10 10 |
| Edward M'Cormick, Esq. advocate | | 20 0 |
| John Connell, Esq. advocate, R. E. V. | L. 31 10 | |
| Mr Robert Gilmour, perfumer | — | 1 1 |
| Archibald Stirling, Esq. of Garden | — | 150 0 |
| Mr Edward Broughton, Accomptant General of Excise | 30 0 | |
| Mrs Murray Keith of Murrayhall | — | 50 0 |
| Mrs Ann Keith, George's Street | — | 50 0 |
| Mr W. Ritchie, R. E. V. annually during the war, being his salary as one of the Masters of the High School, Edinburgh | — | 20 0 |
| Bishop Hay | — | 5 5 |
| George Greenlaw, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. | — | 21 0 |
| Major Silvester Ramsay | — | 50 0 |
| Mr George Neilson, late in the East India Company's service | — | 21 0 |
| Messr. Phin and Patison, merchants | — | 21 0 |
| Mr Alexander Deuchar, seal-engraver, R. E. V. | — | 5 5 |
| Lord Polkemmet | 300 0 | |
| Tho. W. Baird, Esq. advocate, R. E. V. | — | 31 10 |
| Mr John Mitchell, clerk in the Solicitor's Office, Excise | — | 1 1 |
| David Thomson, Esq. W. S. | — | 31 10 |
| Colonel Lyon | — | 50 0 |
| Mr David Clark, merchant | — | 10 10 |
| James Cheape, Esq. of Strathtyrum, R. E. V. | 200 0 | |
| George Paterson, Esq. of Castlehuntly, and 100l. annually afterwards during the war | — | 200 0 |
| Mr John Langlands, merchant, Edinburgh | — | 10 10 |
| William Molle, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. | — | 31 10 |
| Captain James Brenton, R. N. | — | 25 0 |
| Mrs Captain Brenton | — | 10 0 |
| Lieutenant Jahlee! Brenton, R. N. | — | 10 0 |
| Lieutenant Edward Pelham Brenton, R. N. | — | 10 0 |
| Lieutenant James Wallace Brenton, R. N. | — | 5 0 |
| Miss Brenton | — | 1 1 |
| Miss Mary Brenton | — | 1 1 |
| Miss Martha Brenton | — | 1 1 |
| Miss Henrietta Brenton | — | 1 1 |
| Miss Frances Brenton | — | 1 1 |
| Lieutenant Pierie, R. N. | — | 6 0 |
| Lord Elkgrove | 250 0 | |
| Lord Swinton | 250 0 | |
| Mr Robert Playfair, writer, annually during the war | 20 0 | |
| Mr James Dewar, merchant | — | 21 0 |
| Mr Hugh Buchan | — | 30 0 |
| Mr Alexander Thomson, late Collector of the Customs, and Postmaster at Savannah in Georgia, annually during the war | — | 7 10 |
| A Student in divinity | — | 1 1 |
| Baron Cockburn | 125 0 | |
| Mr Henry Cockburn | — | 1 10 |
| Mr Robert Cockburn | — | 1 10 |
| Mr John Cockburn | — | 1 0 |
| Mr Montague Cockburn | — | 1 0 |
| Lieutenant Colonel James Campbell, of the East India Company's service | — | 200 0 |
| Dr James Buchan, R. E. V. | — | 10 10 |
| Captain Lockhart, R. N. | — | 21 0 |
| Miss Lockhart | — | 10 10 |
| Mr Alexander Lockhart | — | 10 10 |
| Mr W. Lockhart | — | 10 10 |
| Mr John Howe, coachmaker, R. E. V. | — | 52 10 |
| Mr Thomas Cleghorn, coachmaker | — | 42 0 |
| Mr John Wilson, coachmaker | — | 21 0 |
| John Young, Esq. W. S. | — | 30 0 |
| Mr George Tod, writer, R. E. V. | — | 15 15 |
| Mr James Cathcart, wine-merchant, R. E. V. | — | 21 0 |
| The Burgh of Annan, | — | 50 0 |
| Baron Cockburn's servants, | — | 0 10s. 6d |
| Rev. Dr Hunter's servants, | — | 0 10s. 6d |
| Capt. Robert Rutherford, late of the 58th regiment, | — | 59 0 |
| Mr Alex. Pitcairn, insurance broker, | — | 5 5 |
| Mr Macduff Hart, R. E. V. | — | 21 0 |
| Mr John Plenderleath, apprentice to Messrs Bell, Wardrop, and Russel, | — | 0 15 |
| Mr David Plenderleath, his brother, a High School boy, | — | 0 5 |
| Lt. Col. Tytler, Elgin Fencibles, | — | 50 0 |
| Robert Hamilton, Esq. advocate, | — | 40 0 |
| W. Stewart Esq. advocate R. E. V. annually during the war, | — | 25 0 |
| Mr James Baird of the Exchequer, | — | 21 0 |
| Roger Aytoun, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. | — | 15 15 |
| The Duke of Roxburgh, | — | 2000 0 |
| Mr Robert Chalmers, late accomptant to the town of Edinburgh, | 63 0 | |
| Mr John Sinclair, seed-merchant, | — | 10 0 |
| Lady Hunter Blair, | — | 100 0 |
| Sir Robert Langlands, | — | 10 0 |
| Colonel Sir James Grant, and the other officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 1st or Strathspey regiment of Fencibles, | — | 400 0 |
| The burgh of Forfar, in addition to 50l. formerly subscribed and advertised | — | 50 0 |
| The Antigorean Society of Forfar | — | 10 10 |
| Patrick Lindsay, Esq. of Eaglescairnie | 150 | |
| Alexander Anderson, Esq. of Fingask | — | 30 0 |
| The burgh of Linlithgow | — | 105 0 |
| Lieut. Col. Dirom | — | 100 0 |
| Mr W. Macao, Accomptant of Excise, R. E. V. | — | 5 5 |
| Mr Peter Macfarlane, Accomptant of Excise, R. E. V. | — | 5 5 |
| Mr Alex. Mitchell, Permit Examiner of Excise, R. E. V. | — | 5 5 |
| Charles Stewart, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. | — | 21 0 |
| Henry Jardine, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. | — | 31 10 |
| Mr James Kettle, writer | — | 31 10 |
| Mr John Maitland, General Surveyor of Excise, for himself, six surveyors, and the officers of Edinburgh general district | — | 120l. 10s. 6d. |
| Messr. George and George Grindlay, merchants | — | 50 0 |
| Andrew Stephens, Esq. Prince's Street | — | 20 0 |
| Messr. John M'George and Co. Edinburgh | — | 5 5 |
| Charles Mackintosh, Esq. W. S. | — | 31 10 |
| Col. James Abercromby, George's Square | — | 30 0 |
| Mr David Hay, a school boy | — | 0 3 |
| The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 2d battalion of the 4th (or Breadalbine) Fencible Regiment, one day's pay per month each, during the war | — | 500 0 |
| Mr John Ogill, writer | — | 10 10 |
| Mr Robert Pitcairn, writer | — | 5 5 |
| The Earl of Haddington | 1000 | |
| Mr Andrew Kay, South Frederick Street | — | 10 10 |
| James Watson, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. | — | 15 15 |
| Norfolk Regiment of Fencible Cavalry—the officers one week's, and the non-commissioned officers and privates 3 day's pay | — | 144l. 11s. 7d. |
| Mr Joseph Norris, Depute Clerk of Justiciary | — | 42 0 |
| Mr Robert Richardson, Secretary to the British Linen Company | — | 21 0 |
| Mr William Sprott, solicitor at law, R. E. V. | — | 31 10 |
| Mr Alexander Reid, coast waiter at Leith, being a quarter's salary, annually during the war | — | 61. 13. 8d. |
| Mr Alexander Walker, of the Hotel, No. 4. Prince's Street | — | 10 10 |
| Mr W. Fairholme | — | 25 0 |
| Mr Da. Stewart, of the Customs | — | 5 5 |
| Mr James Rutherford, of the Customs | — | 4 0 |
| William Dalgliesh, Esq. advocate, R. E. V. | — | 42 0 |
| Mr John Milne, founder, annually during the war | — | 5 0 |
| Mr Alexander Laing, architect | — | 21 0 |
| Mr George Thomson, Trustees Office | — | 5 0 |
| Mr Alexander Lang, Trustees Office | — | 5 0 |
| Archibald Burnet, Esq. Frederick Street | — | 50 0 |
| Mr W. Fettes, merchant, R. E. V. | — | 100 0 |
| B. Bartlet, Esq. storekeeper, Edinburgh Castle | — | 12 12 |
| Mr Scotland of Lauriestion | — | 52 10 |
| Thomas Scotland, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. | — | 10 10 |
| Robert Craigie, Esq. Advocate | — | 52 10 |
| Rev. Dr Gloag | — | 10 10 |
| William Handyside, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. | — | 21 0 |
| Mr Allan Begg, Accomptant of Excise | — | 10 10 |
| Mr James Tytler, an apprentice to a writer to the signet | — | 1 1 |
| Mr John Gloag, merchant | — | 31 10 |
| Mr Robert Ross, music seller | — | 1 1 |
| M. George Muschet, musician | — | 1 1 |
| Mr Adam Wilson, writer, R. E. V. | — | 5 5 |
| Rear-Admiral Sir Geo. Home, Bart. | — | 50 0 |
| Lady Home | — | 5 5 |
| John Home, Esq. of Killduff | 100 | |
| Mr Will Scott, solicitor at law, and procurator-fiscal for the county of Edin. | — | 52 10 |
| John James Edmonstoune, Esq. of Newton, advocate | — | 31 10 |
| Mr Luke Fraser, one of the Masters of the the High School | — | 3 3 |
| Mrs Fraser | — | 3 3 |
| Mr Wil. Fraser | — | 2 2 |
| Miss Fraser | — | 2 2 |
| Miss Margaret Fraser | — | 2 2 |
| Miss Margaret Elizabeth Fraser | — | 2 2 |
| Miss M. Jane Fraser | — | 2 2 |
| Miss Jessey Fraser | — | 2 2 |
| Miss Helen Fraser | — | 2 2 |
| Frederick Fotheringham, Esq. W. S. | — | 31 10 |
| Mrs May, Prince's Street | — | 10 0 |
| Mr John Boyd, merchant, Leith | — | 21 0 |
| The Royal St Andrew Volunteers, per Lieut.-Col. Duncan, their Commander | — | 210 0 |
| Capt. Andrew Christie, Royal Navy | — | 21 0 |
| Mr Peter Sangster, bookbinder, Edin. | — | 2 2 |
| Miss Abercromby, Windmill Street | — | 20 0 |
| The Lancash. Light Dragoons, three days pay | — | 96 4 |
| Mr Wil. Jamieson, architect | — | 21 0 |
| Miss Anne Carre-Nisbet, George's Square | — | 50 0 |
| Mr James Mitchell, merchant, Leith | — | 15 0 |
| Mr Robert Suttie, writer, R. E. V. | — | 5 5 |

*To be continued.*

## VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION AT PERTH.

On Monday, a Committee appointed by a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of Perth and its vicinity, Opened a SUBSCRIPTION for Voluntrry Contributions in Defence of the Country. The patriotic alacrity already shewn by the Public Bodies connected with this place appears to give an impulse to individual exertions; for the subscription amounted, on the first day, to nearly L. 1000.—And as the only question with every person throughout the kingdom seems at present to be, not *whether* but *where* he shall contribute, intimation is thus publicly made, by order of the Committee, for the benefit of all who may be disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity, That Subscription Papers lie at the Town-house, where attendance will be given every lawful morning from ten to two, and where even the smallest contributions will be received with respect.

*Perth, Feb.* 28. 1798. ALEXANDER FECHNEY, Preses.

## BOROUGH OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

AT an adjournment of a Head Guild there holden, the 19th day of February in the year of our Lord 1798, before the Right Worshipful JAMES BELL, Esq. Mayor—Mr RICHARD REAVELY, Alderman, and the rest of the Guild Brethren:

This Guild, having taken into consideration the expediency of subscribing a sum of money for the service of the country, in the present emergency,

*Resolved*,

That this Corporation do Subscribe at the Bank of England, the sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, for the purpose above mentioned.

That Mr Mayor be desired to give directions to Mr John Bell of Grey's Inn, the Corporation's Solicitor at London, to subscribe the said sum immediately.

EDWARD WILLOBY, Town Clerk.


*TICKETS & SHARES*

FOR

THE BRITISH STATE LOTTERY

Warranted undrawn to the last accounts,

Continue for SALE at the

*Old Licensed Office of*

THOMSONS AND CO.—

No. 8. South Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

AREA FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th day of March curt. betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon,

THAT Large AREA in St James's Square, Edinburgh situated on the east side, and consisting of upwards of 100 feet in front. The foundation is already dug out, and there are cellars erected along the front.

For further particulars application may be made to George Tod writer, Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain for the whole or any part, before the day of sale.

AREAS FOR BUILDING.

There will be exposed to public roup, within the High Justiciary Court-room, on Thursday the 15th of March,

SEVERAL AREAS lying on the east and north side of the New Road from the Lawn Market to Prince's Street, by the Mound of Earth.

Plans and conditions of roup to be seen in the City Chamberlain's Office.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.

To be Let Furnished, and entered to immediately,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE of KIRKTOWN, together with the Offices, Gardens, and Park.

The house consists of dining-room, drawing-room and six bedrooms, besides servants apartments, and other conveniencies—and the set of offices is complete.

The premisses are situated 16 miles west of Edinburgh, one mile from the village of Bathgate, and the new road from Glasgow to Edinburgh runs close by the house.

They may be seen at any time by applying at the house; and for other particulars application may be made to Messr. Francis and John Andersons, W. S. or Thomas Johnston, writer in Bathgate.

FARMS IN FIFE,

To be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas 1798, the following Farms on the estate of Ballinbriech, lying in the parishes of Flisk and Denbog.

I. THE Farm of HIGHAMS, at present possessed by Robert Walker, excepting therefrom the land lying on the north side of the new road leading from Ballenbreich to Newburgh. Exclusive of that land, the farm will consist of about 300 acres or thereby.

II. The Farm of WESTER FLISK. It is at present possessed by James Syme, and consists of about 150 acres or thereby.

III. The Farm of WESTER FLISK-MILLAN. It is at present possessed by Peter Lato, and consists of 125 acres or thereby.

These farms lie on the south banks of the Tay, near the port of Newburgh. They will be shewn by Peter Brown, at Easter Flisk-Millan, the baron officer. Offerers are requested to mention, whether the present houses on the Farms will answer, or what will be required for new houses or repairs. The present tenants are bound to leave the houses in good and sufficient condition and repair at their removal.

Offers, in writing, for the above farms, to be given in to Charles Innes, and William Handyside, writers to the signet, or to George Aitken, the factor, at Cupar Fife. No offers will be received after the 15th of March.

FARM IN FIFE.

To LET, for Nineteen Years from Martinmas next 1798,

HILLARY, in the parish of Kingsbarns, containing about 169 acres of arable land, with the Mill thereof, and thirlage thereto belonging, all as presently possessed by David Carstairs; lying within two miles of Crail, and six of St Andrews, and in the neighbourhood of coal and lime.

Proposals in writing between and the first of April next, may be given in to Mr Cheap of Strathtyrum, No 45. George Street, Edinburgh, or to Mr Alexander Fraser, Postmaster at St Andrews. Such as are not accepted of shall be concealed.


## IRISH PARLIAMENT.

Not having received our Dublin papers till a late hour on Monday, we were prevented from giving a detail of the debate on Earl MOIRA's motion.—As the public may however, look upon it as a subject of much interest, we now give it at great length.

*HOUSE of LORDS, Feb.* 19.

The LORD CHANCELLOR did not take the woolsack till four, when the House was called over agreeably to the order of the day.

At five o'clock Earl MOIRA rose.—Contemplating the melancholly and distracted state of this country, I should feel myself lost to every sentiment of regard to my country, if I did not avail myself of my right to institute an enquiry into the causes of this dreadful calamity. I am scrupulously aware, my Lords, of the extreme sensibility of the public mind—I am aware of the danger of encreasing any anxiety and ill-will which may exist in the country, and should be far, very far from appearing before your Lordships, if I thought that any speech which I might make, or motion which I might offer, would be capable of irritating the feelings, or exciting the passions of the people of Ireland. There is one subject which I feel it my duty to mention before I proceed to the more immediate topic of my address to your Lordships. I cannot pass unnoticed the long course of scurrility which the prints in the pay of Government have held against every man who is adverse to their views; I lament that any Government should have fallen so low, should be so sordid, so illiberal, as to make the vehicles of public information the instruments of detracting from personal exertion, and the medium of most foul and disgusting scurrility. As for my part, as far as it personally affects myself, I hold such means in contempt and detestation, and only regret, that those who should set the example of liberality and honourable demeanour, should humble themselves to such mean, paltry, and contemptible expedients; such calumnies I disregard, and can only compare them to those mephitic vapours, which, though they are destructive to animals who grovel, are by no means dangerous or injurious to a man who chuses to walk upright.

It must strike your Lordships, that I allude to those charges brought against me, when I described in the Parliament of the sister kingdom the oppressions which existed in this country—these repeated attacks, these scandalous calumnies, have compelled me to present myself before your Lordships, to state in my place in this House, what I have already stated in the Parliament of the sister country, and to repeat them in stronger terms, if possible, than I there asserted. I stated in the House of Lords of England, that in many instances families had been torn from their homes by their cruel and unmerciful oppressors, without having any knowledge of the charge which was brought against them, without being confronted with their accusers—without having the proofs exhibited to their view—and without any of those forms which the laws of the country had prescribed. This statement was made from proofs the most ample and satisfactory. Some facts had fallen within my own knowledge, of others I had received information from unquestionable authority; indeed little is left for me to say in support of that statement; a late decision in the King's Bench has shewn that such statement was not vain, idle, or illusory—I stated that houses had been burnt on loose presumptions of delinquency—I stated too, that in some instances torture had been applied, and that picketing in many instances had been resorted to, and that the unhappy victims of a misguided few, were sometimes half-hanged, or otherwise ill-treated; such a statement as this it was impossible that I could have been induced to have made without clear and satisfactory testimony; it was a representation too strong—it was, if untrue, an accusation too serious to pass unnoticed—At the bar of the English House of Lords, I offered to substantiate this charge; I had the evidence prepared before I brought forward the accusation—before I made the statement I informed myself on the situation of my country; since my return I have further investigated the subject; and I now re-assert more pointedly, if possible, more strongly, that these cruel and sanguinary measures have frequently been resorted to.

There is another topic, my Lords, which is a necessary preliminary to the immediate purport of my address to you; it is another gross, artful, and cruel misrepresentation, a misrepresentation calculated to wound every feeling of my soul, and exhibit me in a point of view which my character has not I hope merited. What I allude to is my having been accused of charging the army of Ireland with all the cruelties, all the atrocities, all the barbarities which have taken place in this country. No, my Lords, never did I presume to charge the army with any acts of oppression; the pride of my life is being a soldier; and I love the character of one too well to stain it by imputations of inhumanity; from my earliest youth my pride was to be a soldier; with every rank, and with every department of the army have I been conversant. An attack therefore of such a nature could less become me than any of my countrymen. And to the army, my Lords, it would be the more galling, in as much as, to receive a wound from a friend is more excruciating, more miserable, than to receive it from any other person.

What, my Lords, could have been more absurd, what so truly an object of astonishment, as, at the time when I was arraigning the conduct of the British Cabinet, when I was endeavouring to expose its wicked and arbitrary system towards Ireland, that I should change the ground of attack, and that I should act so childish a part as to exonerate the Cabinet, and throw the charge on my brother soldiers? No, my Lords, it was against the Cabinet of England that my attack was solely directed. I accused it of having made the army the instrument of a cruel and arbitrary system of vengeance and oppression towards this country.

Under Heaven I cannot conceive a more cruel and afflicting situation for an officer than a command in one of those proclaimed and persecuted districts, vested with a discretionary power; his feelings are tremblingly alive to his military reputation, he shudders, lest his loyalty should be questioned, and high notions of discipline strongly seize on his mind, and regulate his conduct; from being told of the disaffection which pervades the kingdom, he is, of course, inclined to look with distrust and suspicion on the lower orders of the community; impressed with the idea of every man's plotting against the Government, timidity itself is construed into disaffection, and in the dejected and broken looks of a wretched peasantry he flatters himself with discovering the features of revolt and insurrection; under this impression it is easy to account for numberless mistakes and errors—his countenance assumes the appearance of anger, and his actions are marked with animosity; it is then that the separation between him and the people, which is commenced by the wicked arts of some pensioned informers, is completed, by mutual animosity; to this the estrangement of affection of the Irish officer from the Irish people alone is ascribable; thus it is that the wound, which mildness and moderation might have cured and corrected, is fretted and gangrened by those foul and unworthy manœuvres. The time, my Lords, is not yet lost for recovering the affections of your countrymen: can you hope that you can restore Ireland to peace, by these acts of cruelty and oppression? Conciliation may be deferred—but every day that it is deferred encreases the difficulty of suppressing the views of the discontented, and allaying the evils of insurrection and revolt; to disarm the Republican, you must concede to the Loyalist: I conjure you to attempt to compromize with the discontented, and to abandon the constant recourse to military assistance; the interference of the army on these public occasions creates and inflames animosity; it suspends the wholesome and salutary influence of your laws—and exhibits you to the world as dependants for an existence on military authority.

To England this system must prove ruinous and destructive; involved in a contest the most obstinate and severe, she requires every energy that this country could carry into the common cause. Instead of being the seat of war herself, had she a cordial co-operation of the united feelings of this country, she may mock every effort which is made by her most resolute and implacable enemy—bold in her declarations, the French Republic aspires to stake her existence on that of our empire itself, and disclaims every attempt which may be made for a pacific accommodation.—If, my Lords, these perpetual blots, these constant insurrections, can only be quelled by the bayonet, I am strongly apprehensive that, instead of the whole force of Great Britain and Ireland being directed against France, the whole must be directed to the subjugation of this country. France, already formidable, great in military exertion, and having nearly accomplished all which in the commencement of the war she could have designed, requires no civil dissentions to make her present a formidable and terrific appearance? Why does she not listen to peace? Why dismiss your negotiator? Because she sees the distracted state of your country, and relies upon the dissentions which have been created here. What then, supposing your system to continue, must be the situation of the British empire? How is she to be represented to posterity, boldly struggling with a desperate antagonist? No, she must exhibit herself at a time, when the whole energy of the nation was requisite, when all is wanting—torn by faction, broken down by dissention, a diminished power, and dismembered empire—at the utmost reduced to an humble and injurious self-defence; exclusive of this national degradation, exclusive of this shame, the consequence of this humiliation, exclusive of the wound which the dignified feelings of this House must experience for the country's being reduced to so unworthy a state; what, should this dreadful system continue, must be the feelings, the individual feelings of every man whom I now address? he returns to his estate, to contemplate in the circle of his tenants and his neighbours the heart-breaking discontents which such a system must necessarily occasion. How can you hear, my Lords, to return to your homes, to look on your tenantry with diffidence and distrust, to cast suspicion on all you meet, and to have those feelings rushing on your mind, that by him you are considered as his worst and most implacable enemy? Every cast of the eyes of your peasantry in this situation you must regard with distrust, and you have imposed on you the hard necessity of contemplating in the silent workings of his heart, the impression which he entertains of the injuries he experiences from those who should be the guardians of his comforts and the protectors of his country.

This distressing situation calls to my recollection a beautiful apostrophe which may well be supposed in the mouth of a dejected countryman:—"If an open enemy had been the author of this, I could have borne with it; if a stranger, I might possibly have repelled it; but since these injuries have fallen from my old companion and friend, I know not how to treat him." What person, my Lords, acquainted with the insecurity of such a state, but must this night be inclined to co-operate in my humble attempt for its alteration?

"Nonne agitur millies pejus est melius quam sus in civitate sine armatorum præsidio non posse vivere? Aut isthuc, crede mihi non est præsidium. Caritas enim et benevolentia civium septum esse oportet non armis."

The dissentions which these acts of outrage occasion, are not only deeply felt at home, but they may render the security of your country precarious and uncertain—it makes you vulnerable to your enemies, despair operates most powerfully on the human heart; if you shew no disposition to alleviate the sufferings of the people, danger may become awful indeed.—Let us be but united in sentiment, and to France and to the world we may bid defiance; be but united, and it signifies nothing if we had not a ship upon the sea; we may brave every attack, we would be certain of frustrating any attempt of the enemy—do but abandon your system of severity, your distrust of the people, and those horrid acts of outrage, and let France pour into either country her most formidable levy, and I will answer for it, my Lords, in one fortnight that many will not appear, nay, will not exist in this country, but in the character of prisoners;—your security is in your unanimity; the sums which you vote and the levies which you raise are useless unless you concede to the people—security will then be easy to all.

My Lords, let it not be said that concession would be ruin. You undervalue the generous character of your countrymen. They are not insensible to kindness, they are alive to acts of friendship, they can estimate the value and importance of a benefit; they will not, it is not in their nature to requite friendship by ingratitude. In the heat of party, and in the disturbed and agitated state of the country, I fear, that on both sides there have been infinite misapprehensions. You say that plots have existed, that conspiracies have been detected, that provocations have taken place in the country—granted; but, have you not laws to repress this violence?—are they not sufficiently forcible for this purpose?—do you complain of their wanting severity? If you do, why not appeal to the wisdom of Parliament for some better calculated to suppress those plots, to defeat those conspiracies, and to make the people amenable to civil authority. If there are delinquencies, let the delinquents be punished, but let them be punished by law. Deny not the common rights of trial, tear them not from their homes, and make them the indiscriminate victims of ungovernable fury. The time to punish was proved; but, sorry am I to think, that punishment the most severe has been inflicted for offences the most vague. If sometimes excesses did take place, vigour might be used to repress them; but vigour is most formidable when exercised with most prudence. All governments are indebted for their security, to firmness, justice, and magnanimity, rather than to cruelty, injustice, and mismanagement. I have abundance of proof to shew you, that bare imputations of disaffection have warranted the most arbitrary excess of power. To be suspected was enough to make the poor peasantry of the country the subjects of Ministerial cruelty. How dreadful that state of society, when the liberty of the subject is made dependent on the whim and suspicion of a low, illiterate, and illiberal informer!

So far, my Lords, I have been general in my assertions, and general in my statement; allow me now to state to you what has fallen more immediately under my own observation:—The district round my house was, as I was assured, and as was generally understood, the year before the last, not merely disaffected, but tainted with rebellion; it was painted to me just as far gone as any part of the kingdom;—when I returned there, it was natural that I should have the best opportunity of tracing those dissentions to their origin, and discover the persons who were supposed to be instrumental in organizing any plots, or forming conspiracies: Finding that no such plots ever existed, I used every effort to discover who were the authors of these calumnies, who it was who dared to proclaim this part of the country in a state little short of insurrection and rebellion. I did discover, my Lords, the presumptuous wretch who passed this foul calumny on this part of your country;—I traced it to an informer, so base, so profligate, and so abandoned, that there was not a Justice of the Peace in the country who would have believed him on his oath, if his interest to the value of sixpence was concerned; and yet on the abandoned testimony of this detestable calumniator, the loyalty of the country was impeached, and the severe interdict of disaffection and its consequent penalties pronounced upon the unfortunate people. Finding this to be the real truth of the transaction, I applied to have a declaration signed among my neighbours, expressive of our attachment to the laws, our love of the constitution, and our determination to support both, as well as our Sovereign, with our lives and fortunes—I attended the meeting at which these resolutions were signed. Possibly it may be said, that those resolutions were mere words, that the real sentiments of those who signed them were far different—to this I answer, it is not difficult to know when men are truly sincere, there is a simplicity and ingenuousness about it which never accompanies hypocrisy and guilt, and if ever those features of sincerity struck a man as being characteristic of the minds of the individuals, they struck me on that occasion. At that meeting I stated to the people the nature of republicanism, and likewise endeavoured to delineate the blessings of a limited monarchy. When I mentioned the inestimable virtues of my Sovereign, there was not a man who did not exhibit the most genuine and marked approbation. When I spoke of the magnanimity of his son, the Prince of Wales, and the uniform attachment he expressed for this kingdom—when I mentioned the strong claims which the conduct of this country at the time of the regency had laid on the Prince's affection, and his consequent regard for our prosperity, our peace, and our protection, there was not an eye which did not beam gratitude, nor a heart which did not demonstrate his loyalty in the fervency of its acclamation. Since I have arrived in this country, I have read the confessions of the informers,

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| Bird, alias Smith, | Ferris, | M'Dermot, |
| Newell, | M'Cann, | Maguire, |
| Dutton, | Gollier, | Lynch, |
| O'Brien, | Cuffack, | M'Gauley, |
| Clarke, | Burke, | &c. &c. &c. |

Confessions which were sufficient to wound every feeling of humanity, and sicken and disgust every feeling of the soul, these confessions were demonstrative of the false and aggravated statements which Government was in the habit of receiving—I shuddered to think that such wretches could find employment or protection under any Government; are not these things enough to urge Administration to abandon its system, to enable them to contemplate the errors they have fallen into, and by an immediate relinquishment of this intolerable severity, to exhibit contrition at its having ever been introduced in this country?—These are not times for crimination and recrimination, concessions ought not to be retarded; the generous confidence and manly warmth, the old nature of Ireland, ought to be revived. My Lords, the Government of Ireland is unacquainted with the true character of Irishmen. I do declare most solemnly, that I never knew the peasantry of any country so sensible of kindness, so easily bound by friendship, with hearts so grateful, as the injured and insulted peasantry of this hard-fated country.—I know not that I can strengthen my claim to your sympathy by any stronger arguments that I can urge on this occasion: all that I have asserted in another Assembly, I here re-assert, if possible, in much stronger language.

My intention is, to "move for an Address to the Lord Lieutenant, expreſſive of our ſorrow at the ſituation of the country, how inadequate the meaſures purſued have been to give peace and tranquillity to Ireland, and praying that mild and conciliatory meaſures may immediately be adopted." In this motion I have ſcrupulouſly avoided mentioning any inſtances of impropriety, and I have not alluded to any perſons who may be ſuppoſed to be inſtrumental in carrying rigorous meaſures improperly into execution; I have left the motion open, and, as far as poſſible, unobjectionable. There are two ſubjects, however, of great magnitude, which, as being leading features of conceſſion, I muſt in this place mention. The firſt as to the further extenſion of the privileges of a people to the Catholics—on this ſubject my opinion is clear—on it I never entertained a doubt. Under the preſent circumſtances of this country it is ungenerous and unjuſt that a great majority of the community ſhould be ſtamped with any mark or badge of ſervitude, or compelled to bear the galling reflection of being denied any privileges enjoyed by their countrymen, ſince once this country was declared free and independent.

The ſecond ſubject, which is a ſubject of the greateſt importance, was the queſtion of a Parliamentary Reform. The ſentiments which I have expreſſed in the Britiſh Houſe of Parliament were ſo much diſtorted, miſrepreſented, and miſ-ſtated, that I feel it the more neceſſary to expreſs myſelf intelligibly and ſatisfactorily on this topic. In that Houſe I did aſſert, that I was not a friend to the ſentiment of a Parliamentary Reform; but, though this was my opinion, yet it was an opinion which I entertained becauſe I ſaw Parliamentary Reform unneceſſarily occaſioned thoſe evils which ſome think proper to aſcribe to it. My objection to Parliamentary Reform was on the ground of its not being practically expedient; and that I was apprehenſive that it might be attended with greater inconveniencies in the experiment to carry it into execution, than advantages when carried into execution. But this was always ſtated as my private and humble opinion, unleſs that the benefits which were to be the conſequence of this meaſure were more clearly aſcertained. I have, it is true, objected to that meaſure. Whatever might have been my doubts as to the advantage or diſadvantage of Reform in England, my doubts are certainly not ſo great with reſpect to this country. I have ever conſidered the queſtion as completely conſtitutional, and ever muſt I reprobate that ſyſtem which treats with intolerance men who are admirers of this improvement. My doubts as to the propriety of Reform in Ireland are greatly removed, when I ſee and know, that the public mind in this country is bent on that meaſure, when I know that a ſentiment in its favour has ſeized the whole community, I venture not to queſtion its expediency. The people of Ireland feel they are unrepreſented. The Parliament of Ireland has declared Reform a ſalutary expedient, it would be indecent to doubt or queſtion its utility—when this is the caſe, *I think Reform ought to be conceded.* I am free to declare, that the miſchiefs which may be occaſioned by not conceding it, may be much greater than any miſchiefs which might follow the conceſſion. I beg, therefore, to be underſtood as the friend of Reform in Ireland—becauſe Reform is conſidered by the people as a great meaſure for reſtoring the peace, and ſecuring the happineſs of the country. On this motion there were many points for argument, two great meaſures of this nature would ſoothe the mind, and ſuſpend the apprehenſions of the people. Parliament is now called upon to make ſome declaration. This was not a common occaſion. The common duties of humanity ſhould urge the Houſe to an adoption of this much wanted meaſure. A declaration of the opinion of the Houſe to the Lord Lieutenant would warm the ſentiments of all claſſes, would revive affection. The ſtate of the country ought minutely to be weighed. If it was unpleaſant to grant, it ſhould be remembered, that it might be dangerous to withhold. Conceſſion might be offered too late. The time is not yet paſſed, and the hiſtory of mankind and of the world ſhows the danger of abandoning any favourable opportunity which may offer for the accompliſhment of any great object of national utility. His Lordſhip concluded his ſpeech with the following motion:—

"That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Excellency "the Lord Lieutenant, repreſenting, That as Parliament hath "confided to his Excellency extraordinary powers for ſupporting the laws, and for defeating any traiterous combinations "which may exiſt in this kingdom, this Houſe feels it, at the "ſame time, a duty to recommend the adoption of ſuch conciliatory meaſures as may allay the apprehenſions, and extinguiſh the diſcontents unhappily prevalent in this country."

Lord GLENTWORTH—My Lords, this ſubject is not a novel one, it has been treated of elſewhere, and feeling as an Iriſhman, I am bold to ſay that its firſt introduction into the Parliament of another country, was, not to give it an harſher name, "an attack on the Independence of the Iriſh Parliament."—In the reference to the Parliament of another country, was it not indirectly ſaid to the turbulent and diſaffected people in Ireland—your Parliament is too corrupt, or too inſufficient, to redreſs the grievances which you ſuffer, or to entertain the diſcuſſion of them. What has been accompliſhed in the laſt fifteen years by the Parliament of Ireland? has it not given to the country conſtitution and conſequence in that ſhort period? why then ſhould ſuch unwarrantable ſuppoſitions be held forth.

Having pointedly dwelt on this circumſtance, he obſerved, that with reſpect to the diſturbed ſtate of the country, the Noble Earl in his ſtatement ſeemed to miſtake the effect for the cauſe. The real diſtractions aroſe from the machinations of thoſe ſerpents cheriſhed within the boſom of the country, who ſaw and ſickened at our proſperity and happineſs—who like the devil ſought to blaſt the tranquillity they could not enjoy, and who had at taliſmanick words, *Catholic Emancipation* and *Parliamentary Reform*, merely as the parcles of Treaſon and Rebellion—their true object was ſubverſive to the laws, to property, and all the eſtabliſhed orders of ſociety—to change places with their ſuperiors: for this purpoſe they had formed a regular ſyſtem, and entered into a league with the Directory of France, with whom they maintained a regular correſpondence by envoys and ambaſſadors from the year 1795 to the preſent moment: the plundering his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects of their arms, the murder of Magiſtrates who dared to ſupport the laws, of Witneſſes who dared to give evidence againſt Conſpirators, and of threats of terroriſm held out to Jurors to deter them from finding verdicts of conviction againſt the moſt flagitious offenders, made a part of their ſyſtem.—The late attempt of the French to invade this country was invited by this Society: a riſing was concerted which was to take place in May 1797, in which a general maſſacre of all who were inimical to their purpoſes was to take place, which was happily prevented by the vigilance of government in ſeizing arms.

With reſpect to the burnings mentioned by the Noble Earl, he did not juſtify them, at the ſame time that he thought example neceſſary. He poſitively aſſured the Noble Lord, that Government never gave orders for military outrage, or lenity or partiality to any claſs of men who diſturbed the public peace, but to do juſtice with an even hand, and repreſs diſorder wherever it appeared. To talk of conciliation then with rebels, determined on the ſubverſion of Government and the Conſtitution, would degrade the dignity and authority of Parliament, at a moment too when theſe very men had envoys at Paris, ſurrounded by traitors of every deſcription, from the Demagogue Napper Tandy to Thomas Paine. There were reſident agents at Liſle during the late negociation with Lord Malmeſbury, diſſuading the French Directory from peace, and adviſing them to demand a preliminary the total independence or rather ſeparation from Great Britain of Ireland, a meaſure which they knew would not be granted, and promiſing them the aid of Ireland to ſeparate and ſubdue the Britiſh empire. Through thoſe agents and their correſpondents, were they even regularly informed of the military force of this country, and every local circumſtance favourable to the project of invaſion. In aid of this project, an infamous newſpaper was publiſhed, called The Preſs, fraught with the moſt palpable falſehood and ſedition, and which, encouraged by impunity, had recently thrown off the maſk, and fully avowed the purpoſes of invaſion as their ſecurity, from the *Great Nation*; and adviſing the people to be prepared. Here the Noble Lord read ſome paſſages from The Preſs, and from another infamous publication called the Union Star, in illuſtration of his argument, alledging that though he was averſe as any man to acts of deſpotiſm, he thought that print ſhould have been put down by the ſtrong hand of the law.

He next adverted to the argument of the Noble Earl, reſpecting the curfew. But would any man compare to that inſtrument of feudal deſpotiſm, the law which obliged the labouring man, in a proclaimed diſtrict, to go to his reſt at nine o'clock, inſtead of running about the country concerting and perpetrating robberies and murders? He then read a liſt of horrid murders committed on men to prevent them giving evidence; one in particular, where a ſoldier of the Limerick militia who had ſworn againſt one of theſe traitors, but a contrivance was made through the means of a woman who was ſent to pretend love to him, and offer him a purſe of money; by her means, unwary he was ſeduced about a mile from his quarters, and while her hand embraced him in all the ſemblance of fond endearments, the hatchet of one of the accomplices clove his ſkull in twain. His Lordſhip ſtated another cataſtrophe, which had occurred a ſhort time about two miles from Youghall, where a man, his wife, his child and ſervant maid were barbouſly murdered, and horrible to relate, the brother of the ſervent maid was the murderer, not daring even to ſpare his own ſiſter under the duties of his engagement. That he had ſtill a tale of woe, blacker if poſſible than all the reſt, it was a copy of the depoſition of the unfortunate Mrs Uniacke, on the circumſtances of the maſſacre of her huſband and Colonel St George, accompanied by circumſtances too horrible for detail, and which outvies the ſanguinary cruelty of the wildeſt ſavages. He concluded this catalogue of horrors by ſtating a fact he had learnt ſince he came into the Houſe; it was the murder of two privates of the Ninth Dragoons, who had been ſeduced from their duty by thoſe miſcreants, but afterwards relenting returned to their allegiance, and were murdered; the one mangled with horrid circumſtances of barbarity; the other left hanging on a tree! Theſe were acts of deſperation and horror that vied with the dictates of the Man of the Mountain, and were perpetrated at the mandate of men who ſat behind the curtain and directed thoſe bloody operations. Was the Noble Earl apprized of theſe circumſtances before he brought forward his motion? or did he conceive that conciliation and conceſſion were the meaſures to be followed with ſuch men? In his mind it was in vain to think of cicatrizing by ſuch plaiſters a wound ſo deeply gangrened. He concluded by expreſſing an hope that the Noble Earl would be perſuaded he had been impoſed on, and would acknowledge his error, and by recommending vigour in putting down thoſe who, if not prevented, would put down all order.

The Earl of CAVAN ſaid, the Noble Earl had ſtated enormities to have exiſted; why did not the Noble Earl apply to the next general officer to have them redreſſed, when he heard of them, inſtead of carrying the recital of them without explanation into England, and detailing them in the Britiſh Houſe of Peers?

The LORD CHANCELLOR, (Earl of Clare), began by deſiring that the report of the Secret Committee of that Houſe in the year 1793 ſhould be read.—[The report was read.]

Lord Clare then continued. If the Noble Earl had read the report of laſt ſeſſion, he ſhould not trouble the Houſe to have it now read. He had called for that of 1793, to ſerve with the latter as a ground for what he ſhould offer.—For the military and perſonal character of the Noble Earl he felt moſt unfeigned reſpect; but upon what principle that Noble Earl had paſſed by that Iriſh Houſe of Parliament, of which he was a member, and forced his ſubject on the Britiſh Legiſlature, to call upon that Legiſlature to interpoſe with the Crown on a ſubject only cognizable by the Parliament of Ireland—to require through the Britiſh Houſe of Peers the exertion of his Majeſty's paternal influence to procure the repeal of ſome laws of fundamental import to the Iriſh conſtitution, while as although a member of this Houſe, he paſſed a ſweeping condemnation on all the acts of the Iriſh Government and Legiſlature; on what principle he had done this—on what principle he had repreſented the feudal tyranny of the *curfew* as eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, on what principle he had accuſed Government of reviving the practices of the Inquiſition, of urging perſons to become witneſſes againſt their friends and neighbours by torture—on what principle this was ſtated he could not well underſtand; yet all theſe charges had paſſed unchaſtiſed by his name uncontroverted through every ſeditious paper in Great Britain and Ireland. The Noble Earl had diſavowed the heavy charge againſt the army; but he had attributed the treaſons which had diſgraced the country, to the miſconduct of the Britiſh Cabinet; to cure that miſconduct, he had ſtated that conciliation was the only remedy; but he would aſk, what ſecurity was there for the accompliſhment of the Noble Earl's preſage? Did he reaſon from the paſt? the paſt was againſt him Did conciliation allay clamour and diſcontent? if it was ſaid that it did, in no place of the globe had the experiment been ſo fairly tried as in Ireland, in none had it ſo completely failed

His Lordſhip then went into a view of the laſt nineteen years: One continued ſucceſſion of conciliatory meaſures. In 1779, the reſtraints upon our commerce were taken off. In 1782, an independent legiſlation was eſtabliſhed; the oppoſition Cabinet of the country was called upon for their liſt of grievances; they gave them in an addreſs to the throne; they declared themſelves ſatisfied; they pledged their lives and fortunes that all grounds of diſſention were removed; one of them received the enormous ſum of 50,000l. as a reward for his diſcovery of grievances, and he and his brother patriots were for about three weeks the idols of the country. It was then diſcovered that the repeal of the 6th of George I. was inſufficient for our freedom, and a clamour was raiſed for a renunciation; the Duke of Portland in his œconomy raiſed four provincial regiments to defend the country in the place of the army which was ſent abroad; an outcry was raiſed againſt him as if he had affronted the country beyond reparation. His ſucceſſor, Lord Temple, anxious to prove the ſincerity of the Britiſh Cabinet, procured a renunciation act in England. Still there was a grievance; the people diſcovered that the ſame Houſe of Commons which had procured all theſe great benefits, free trade, independence, and renunciation—that this Houſe of Commons was itſelf a grievance; the armed majeſty of the people was appealed to; a military convention, aſſuming the forms of Parliament, was aſſembled cloſe to the Houſe of Commons; a bill was read, committed, and ordered to be engroſſed; read a third time, and paſſed; it was then ſent on the point of the bayonet into the Houſe of Commons, and by its immediate rejection the kingdom was for a time ſaved, and the authors of the attempt covered with ſhame and diſgrace. The country was then quiet, and became proſperous.

In 1785, an offer was made by England to participate her colonial trade with us, provided we ſubmitted to her colonial regulations; this was exclaimed againſt as an attack upon our independence, and by the wiſdom of the Parliament of Ireland was rejected. Some reſpite was now had for ſome time, until the lamentable occurrence of 1789, when, in their rage for power, a party in this country ſhook the Conſtitution to its foundation, and by ſtudiouſly neglecting the example of England, laid the ground for all that has happened ſince. The Marquis of Buckingham, overlooking the perſonal inſults he had received, laboured to conciliate thoſe Gentlemen whom this buſineſs had ſeparated from him; he was unſucceſsful; they were neceſſarily diſmiſſed, and having formed themſelves into a club for redreſs of grievances, the firſt of which was charging the Britiſh Government with a deſign to deſtroy the liberties and hopes of Ireland—and theſe were the very men who had in 1782 pledged themſelves, with their lives and fortunes, to imperial conciliation. They formed themſelves into a club, in which they profeſſed to ſupport, as their fundamental opinions, the Conſtitution in Church and State as ſettled it 1788. Their penſion bill, their place bill, have been paſt—the were anxious for a reſponſibility bill, by which the Government of the country would be veſted in an Executive Directory of five officers not amenable to the Crown, but this was rejected by Parliament.

Agreeable to the practice of the Whig Club, that peſtilent ſociety, calling itſtet an Union of Iriſhmen, began its proceedings with a manifeſto, in which their utter abhorrence of Britiſh name and Britiſh connexion is every where conſpicuous: and this abhorrence ſtill further explained by a letter from their founder (who is now a fugitive for high treaſon, and was lately an Adjutant-General in Hoche's army) to his friends in Belfaſt. He had often lamented that Government had not earlier exerted their power to put down this peſtilent aſſociation; but ſo it was, that the magiſtrates were not allowed to diſperſe them until they had ſat for four years, and laid a foundation for all the miſchief to which they found themſelves diſpoſed. So early as 1792 they had determined to raiſe and arm troops; a gentleman, now a Colonel in the army, was applied to in order to diſcipline them; and they avowed that their object was a ſeparation of the countries by the aid of France; that they had arms, money, and men, but wanted officers to carry forward the work. To provide themſelves with more arms, they took advantage of a very old religious feud in the county of Armagh, and ſet on the Roman Catholics, under the name of Defenders of the North, to rob and plunder their Proteſtant fellow ſubjects of arms. A Roman Catholic Committee ſitting in Dublin had avowedly interfered in behalf of theſe rioters; this appeared from the report which he had juſt cauſed to be read, and the conſequence of that report had been the gun-powder bill, the ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act, and the other ſtrong meaſures which Parliament had found neceſſary for the public ſafety. A determination on the part of the Iriſh Union to ſummon a Convention at Athlone had given riſe to the declaratory law by which the contraband trade of Parliaments was forbidden. His Lordſhip then went into a detail of ſeveral meaſures adopted of neceſſity by Parliament, particularly the inſurrection act, in conſequence of the murders and outrages of 1795 and 1796. He entered fully into the ſpecific charges made by Lord Moira in England; proved that the trade of Belfaſt had not decreaſed by the war; that the linen manufacture had thriven by it; that the details of cruelty were outrageouſly exaggerated. He ſpoke with ſeverity of the conduct of ſome perſons in the county of Down, who after requiring Government to proclaim that county, had joined in an agitating requiſition for an indiſcriminate meeting of the inhabitants, in order to carry a political object for an Engliſh party. He ſpoke with much diſapprobation of the conduct of the Biſhop of Down and Connor as one of the requiſitors. His Lordſhip concluded a very long and eloquent ſpeech of three hours, by noticing the objects of reform and emancipation mentioned by the Noble Earl. Reform, it was proved by their own writings, would not ſatisfy the Union, and as to emancipation, as it was called, the Teſt and Supremacy acts were the only impediments. He would aſk the Noble Earl to go to England and move for their repeal there; he would not venture it; the Engliſh looked upon them as the foundation of their monarchy, and knew that an attempt to ſhake them would ſhake the conſtituiton.

Biſhop of DOWN—My Lords, the tone in which the learned Lord has ſpoken of me, renders it impoſſible that I ſhould not ſay ſomething to defend myſelf from an aggreſſion ſo unprovoked. He has ſpoken of me as if he took it for granted that neither I nor any of my brethren were juſtified in having an opinion of our own on any ſubject—as if it were a thing of courſe that we ſhould always adopt the ſentiments of Adminiſtration, and that to differ from them in any point were a flagrant violation of our ſacred duty. What, my Lords, have I been charged with? and what is the crime which has provoked ſuch aſperity? I am charged with having been one of many highly reſpectable names who dared to petition our common Sovereign, and lay before the father of his people the ſufferings under which we labour. Of that meaſure, my Lords, I am proud—I contend for it, that conſidered in a conſtitutional point of view it was perfectly legal. The Noble and Learned Lord, in a tone of confidence which is ſo peculiar to him, aſſerts that I went about ſoliciting ſignatures to this petition. I aſſert in oppoſition to the learned Lord, that the information which he has received on that ſubject, is falſe. I deny the fact—but were it true, I ſee nothing in it which either as an honeſt man or a Proteſtant Biſhop, I ſhould be aſhamed of. For this meaſure the learned Lord has endeavoured to hold me forth to this houſe and the public as a culprit, and when he diſcribes me in that point of view he holds me up emphatically as a BISHOP. Is this the conduct of one profeſſing, as the learned Lord does, ſuch zeal for the ſupport of the eſtabliſhed church? If ſuch be his treatment of his friends, the Catholics have little reaſon to regret the want of his friendſhip.—But what is the impropriety in a Proteſtant Biſhop uniting with his fellow ſubjects in a petition to the Crown? Is the right to petition abrogated, or is it become treaſon to complain? If it be, and that I have tranſgreſſed in this act of mine any law of the land, why have I not been proſecuted? for ſurely the law officers of the Crown did not want inclination for the taſk—or if I have been guilty of any indecorum to the Houſe by exerting what I conſidered a conſtitutional right, why has not the learned Lord come boldly forward to move for its cenſure on me. I aſſure the learned Lord that to any chaſtiſement of the Houſe I ſhall ſubmit with becoming humility, at the ſame time that I ſhall entertain for his diſapprobation or praiſe the moſt perfect indifference.

My Lords, I feel that I am warm on this ſubject—I pray your Lordſhips pardon, and beg you will excuſe me, intereſted as I muſt be in the ſtrong expreſſions which have been uſed towards me, I have not been quite temperate. The Chancellor in that ſtile of interrogatory which ſeems to imply ſo much, and which really means ſo little, aſks whether your Lordſhips will meet treaſon and murder and conſpiracy, with meaſures of conciliation—with Parliamentary Reform and Catholic Emancipation! I anſwer, my Lords, that theſe are the only remedies which in our preſent circumſtances are likely to be effectual. Of Catholic Emancipation—a full and complete Emancipation—an admiſſion to all the rights and privileges which a ſubject can claim, I have been always a decided friend—I have always thought it was a meaſure not merely of ſound policy, but of ſtrict right: nor has any thing which has fallen from the Noble Lord to-night, or at any former time, tended in any degree to ſhake my confidence in that opinion—equally convinced am I, that a full and fair Reform of the Repreſentation of the people is a meaſure of wiſdom and neceſſity—I ſee nothing but this meaſure which can now reſtore to Ireland the bleſſings of tranquillity and content—unleſs theſe meaſures be adopted, my property and that of every other gentleman in the country—nay, the country itſelf is gone; Whatever the fate of the country may be—and I dread that fate—it will be due to the preſent Miniſters.

Lord DUNSANEY ſupported the motion with much ability.

Lord MOIRA in reply:—The Learned Lord aſks me whether I do not believe that there exiſts in this country a dangerous conſpiracy againſt the Government? My Lords, I do believe there exiſts ſuch a conſpiracy, and I attribute the exiſtence of that conſpiracy to the ſevere—the unconſtitutional meaſures which Government have adopted. I attribute much of the danger and diſturbances which exiſt, to that moſt impolitic meaſure—the recall of my Lord Fitzwilliam. The ſyſtem which was continued ſubſequent to that event— a ſyſtem of coercion, of cruelty, and of blood, has aggravated the evil, and driven the people to the moſt dangerous and unconſtitutional ſteps—as means of ſuppoſed ſelf-defence againſt the extreme ſeverity of their government. His Lordſhip is pleaſed to ſay that he would not, were he a general officer, commanding the army in Ulſter, be much obliged to me for ſaying that I was ſure they did not act with their inclination in diſcharging the late orders of Government. I am ſure that theſe officers would find it an unpleaſant duty were they bound to execute on the people a puniſhment legally inflicted. I am ſure it muſt be ſtill more ſo where they are obliged to exert meaſures of extraordinary ſeverity. I know too the delicate ſituation in which an officer is placed, when he is appointed to execute ſuch orders as thoſe under which Gen. Lake and others acted.

But of the facts which I alluded to in the Britiſh Houſe of Peers, as proofs of the extreme cruelty of the ſyſtem which was carried on in Ireland, his Lordſhip denies the truth. One of thoſe facts was the ſtrangling of one Shaw, in order to induce a confeſſion, and his Lordſhip aſſerts, that the rope *was only put round his neck*, but that he was not actually ſuſpended. I repeat my former aſſertion, that he did actually undergo a proceſs of ſtrangulation, and that more than once! His Lordſhip has alluded to another part of my ſpeech, and triumphantly denies, that the curfew regulation was ſo rigorouſly enforced in a particular inſtance, as I was ſuppoſed to have mentioned. In deſcribing the ſeverity of ſo arbitrary a meaſure, I took the liberty to ſuppoſe a caſe in which the enforcement of it would be attended with great hardſhip—the caſe was that of a parent watching at night over his dying child, and obliged, in ſuch circumſtances, to put out his lights, by the order of a military patrol. It ſo happened that ſuch a caſe as this did occur, tho' with ſome circumſtances leſs aggravating than I had ſtated. The papers related this ſuppoſition of mine as if it had been a real fact I had been deſcribing; and his Lordſhip, ſuppoſing me convicted of error in this inſtance, labours to prove, that therefore the other facts which I had related deſerved no credit.—But, to paſs over theſe leſs important points, and come to the buſineſs before us—the learned Lord aſks, Whether I would oppoſe the ſlow proceſs of laws to men banded in open rebellion? I will anſwer the queſtion, by bidding him ſhew me the rebellion—and, while I aſk him to do ſo, I cannot help expreſſing my regret, that his Lordſhip deals ſuch ſtrong charges ſo liberally, and flings the epithet REBEL on the whole kingdom of Ireland.

My Lords, before a nation be convicted of this heavy crime, and the puniſhment of it inflicted, there ought to be ſome proof—there ought to be the ſtrongeſt proofs;—Where are they?—The learned Lord has brought the caſe of Col. Haynes to juſtify the ſyſtem which has been carried on in Ireland.—Let me ſtate to your Lordſhip what that caſe was;—Iſaac Haynes had been taken at the capture of Charleſtown—He was ſuffered to go on parole to his own houſe—He was not contented with remaining a priſoner on parole—he voluntarily came forward and took the oath of allegiance—he ſoon began to intrigue, and obtained the command of Colonel of militia in the enemy's army—he corrupted a battalion of our militia which had been enrolled and atteſted—he was detected carrying them off at the very moment when the enemy were coming down upon us. He was tried by a court of enquiry and executed.—But it is neceſſary to inform your Lordſhips that this court of enquiry was the only criminal court known in the country—it was adopted from the example of the enemy, and it was ſo far ſuperior to a court martial that the officer who preſided in it was reſponſible for every official act. But what analogy would the learned Lord draw between this caſe and any which can occur in Ireland? America was in a ſtate of open rebellion—there was of courſe a complete diſſolution of civil government. Does the Noble Lord mean to ſay that ſuch is the ſtate of Ireland? He ought to know that in Ireland in its preſent circumſtances, martial law cannot exiſt in any part of it. Would he make the exiſtence of a ſociety of United Iriſhmen, however culpable or miſled they may be, a pretext for the ſuſpenſion of civil government, and for laying the country proſtrate under a military force? Tyranny could only reaſon thus—Tyranny which never wants a colour to give a ſhade to its true deſigns. America was then in a ſtate of rebellion. Ireland is ſtill at peace, and yet I will venture to ſay, that there were fewer capital and ſummary executions in America for twelve months of that period than there have been in Ireland for the laſt year!

But the Noble Baron near me has read to the Houſe a ſhocking catalogue of the murders which have been perpetrated by the inſurgents. He has mentioned among them the recent case of a generous and valiant officer. It is horrid indeed, in all its circumſtances, and I feel its full horror. But, do theſe dreadful crimes furniſh any argument on this queſtion? If they do, I will find for the Noble Baron another crime to match it, equally horrid. If he go on with his reckoning, I will accompany him, and find him death for death! But ſurely we are not here to ſettle an account of blood. I wiſhed to avoid the ſhocking topical, and did hope that at laſt a meaſure of conciliation and peace would have been received. If I have been aſked, why I did not here bring forward that liſt of cruelties and murders which I had mentioned in the other Houſe of Peers, it was for this reaſon—becauſe I thought it would have been for the benefit, for the honour of the country, if all that paſſed had been forgotten. But let it not be ſuppoſed, that the enormities which have been committed in this country are for ever buried in oblivion. If your Lordſhips ſhall not agree to the motion I ſhall immediately move for a Committee to enquire into theſe crimes, and by what means they have been perpetrated, and remain unpuniſhed. If they are not denied, I will take them as admitted and lamented, for I ſincerely hope they are ſo. But if they are denied, I will bring ſuch proof to your bar as will extort belief; and the proceedings of the Committee on that ſubject ſhall convey the grievances and ſufferings of the Iriſh people to the Throne.

The Noble Lord aſks, Whether I believe Reform and emancipation will conciliate? I think they will. They will give to the people of this country every thing they can want—not one I believe that after what has been done by France in every nation in which ſhe has had interference, there are any people in Ireland ſo mad as to wiſh to ſee a French army in this country.

The learned Lord aſked whether I have conſidered how Catholic emancipation was practicable conſiſtently with the Conſtitution?—I anſwer that I have—Catholic emancipation is a ill-choſen phraſe uſed at preſent to ſignify the admiſſion of a Catholic to a participation of the powers of the State. At preſent there is nothing which prevents a Catholic Peer from taking his ſeat in this Houſe, but the oath of ſupremacy—there is no principle of the Conſtitution which forbids it, and it deſerved well to be conſidered whether the ſpeculative religious opinions of a man ſhould prevent his enjoyment of his civil rights—nothing more ſhould be required on that head than ſuch a ſecurity from a man as would prevent him from uſing the power with which he is entruſted to effect a ſubverſion of the Conſtitution or religion of the State.—As to thoſe ſtatements of the trade of Belfaſt which I had mentioned in my ſpeech on the ſubject in Great Britain, and which the learned Lord has contradicted—I certainly did not take that ſtatement from the Cuſtomhouſe returns.—My information on that ſubject I derived partly from the communication of merchants whom I occaſionally ſaw from that port—I formed it from the great diminution which had taken place in the Weſt India trade of that port. In the year between January 1795 and 1796 there ſailed twenty-five ſhips from the port of Belfaſt—in the year ending January 1797, there were but twelve—and in the year ending January 1798, there was but one!

The learned Lord has thought fit when ſpeaking of the United Iriſhmen, their Executive Directory, and their Ambaſſadors to ſay, that his Lordſhip thought I was not unacquainted with them.—I know not exactly what his Lordſhip means by this. [The Chancellor interrupted to explain—he only meant that the Ambaſſadors at Liſle were certainly Belfaſt men, he probably might have known them, though certainly not in that capacity.]—I do think it is ſometimes not very difficult to know the perſons who tranſact the buſineſs of that ſociety—for I am rightly informed, Adminiſtration themſelves have been conſulting with one of thoſe gentlemen, Mr Neilſon, about what terms would ſatisfy the people.—His Lordſhip concluded by capitulating thoſe of his arguments which urged the neceſſity of catholic emancipation and reform.

Lord ROSSMORE ſpoke againſt the reſolution, but in a tone ſo low we could not hear him.

Lord BELLAMONT was a friend to conciliatory meaſures.

At two o'clock this morning the queſtion was put—

Contents, 9—Not-contents, 44.

FEBRUARY 23.

Mr VANDELEUR, after an introductory ſpeech in a Committee of the whole Houſe, moved "That it is the opinion "this Houſe that a tax of two ſhillings in the pound be paid "out of the nett rent of every perſon who ſhall not reſide "ring ſix months of the year at the leaſt in this country, "ſons holding naval or military offices excepted."

Several Members ſpoke, after which the queſtion being put there appeared,—For the motion, 40—againſt it, 64.


BELTON,
*EAST LOTHIAN.*

To be Let for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on, from Whitſunday 1798,

THE MANSION HOUSE of BELTON, with the offices, gardens, orchards, pidgeon-houſe, and ten acres of Land. Alſo the Farm, as in the poſſeſſion of the late Mr Hay, which conſiſts of about 100 Scots acres of land, of the beſt quality. The premiſſes are about two miles ſouth-weſt of Dunbar, completely incloſed, and the land in the greateſt heart.

The houſes and the farm will be let either ſeparately or together.

Likewiſe to be Let, the Sheep Farm of RELTONDOD, in Lammermuir.

The manſion houſe is furniſhed, large, and fit to accommodate a genteel family. The garden remarkably early, and well ſtocked with fruit trees, and the pidgeon-houſe is double, and very productive.

Propoſals will be received by James Hay, writer to the ſignet, who will give any information wanted. And John Angus overſeer at Belton, will ſhew the premiſſes.

FARM, LIME-QUARRY, & COAL TO LET,
*IN FIFESHIRE.*

To be LET for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed upon and entered to at the term of Martinmas next,

THE FARM of FREESFAULD, part of the Eſtate of Teaſſes, lying in pariſh of Ceres, conſiſting of upwards of fifty acres, moſtly arable, with a good ſheep park of eight or nine acres, ſubſtantially incloſed, and about twenty acres of muir nearly adjoining the farm, moſtly of good quality, and preſently under fallow;—great part of it is limed, and it can be eaſily otherways improven.

The LIME-QUARRIES of Teaſſes, with the Cot-houſes and pertinents. This lime is well known to be of a very ſuperior quality, is level free, and may be wrought either by mining or turring. The northern quarry ſhews a face of about eleven feet thick of pure limeſtone, and the ſouthern quarry is of the ſame thickneſs, and eaſily wrought.—And, the Coal of Teaſſes, which is wrought level free, at little expence, is of an excellent quality for burning lime, and beſides ſupplying the above lime work will afford a great quantity of coal for ſale.

For particulars, apply to Mr Edward Bruce, clerk to the ſignet, or Mr Thomas Horſbrugh, writer in Cupar.

Thomas Brand at Teaſſes mill, will ſhew the premiſſes.



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